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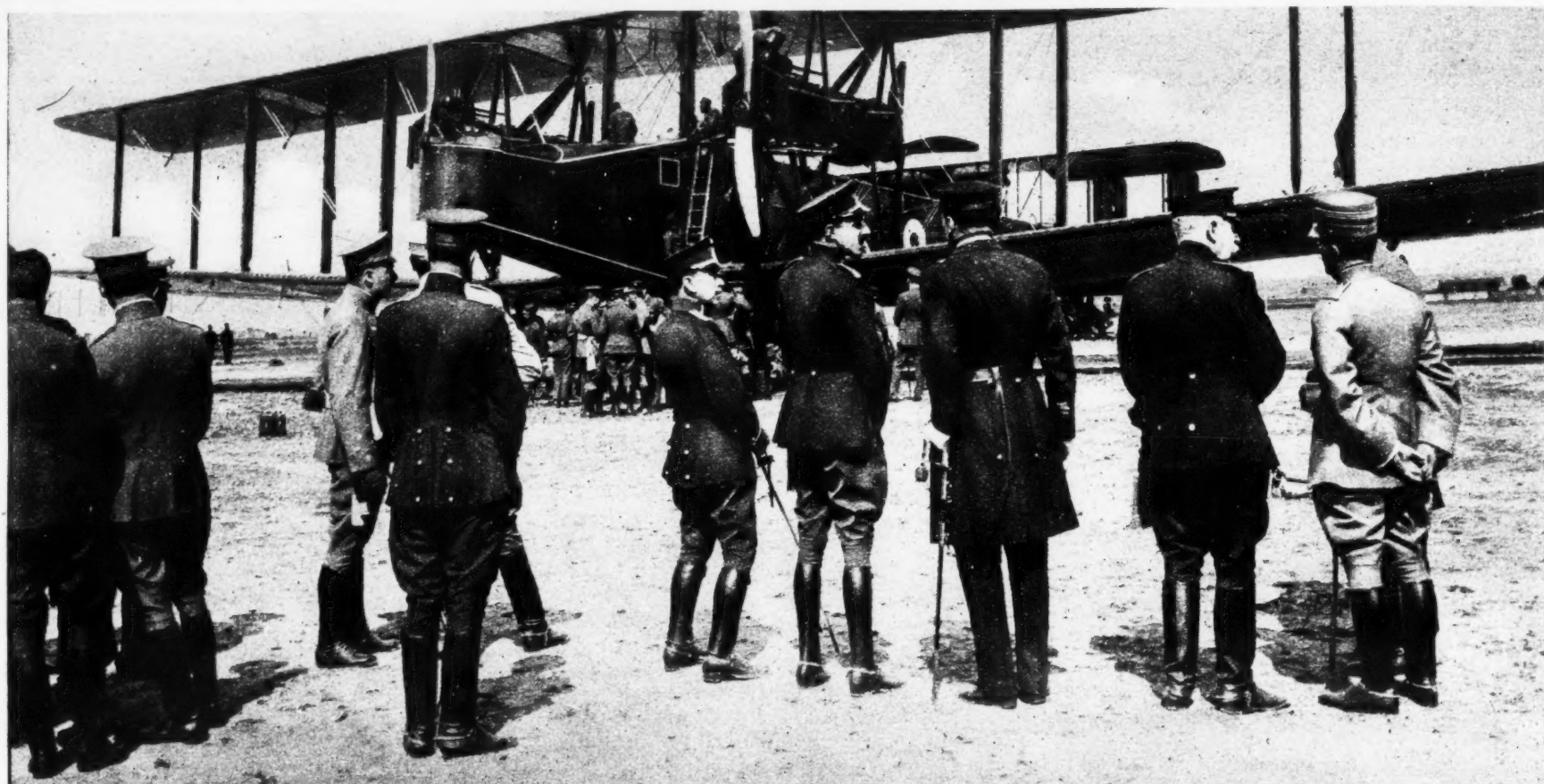


GERMAN DACHSHUND AND MEXICAN ANT-EATER,  
MASCOTS OF THE 5TH MARINES OF THE 2D DIVISION.  
The ant-eater was captured in Mexico and has followed the fortunes  
of the Division all through the present war. The dachshund was  
brought from Segendorf, Germany.

(© Wide World Photos.)



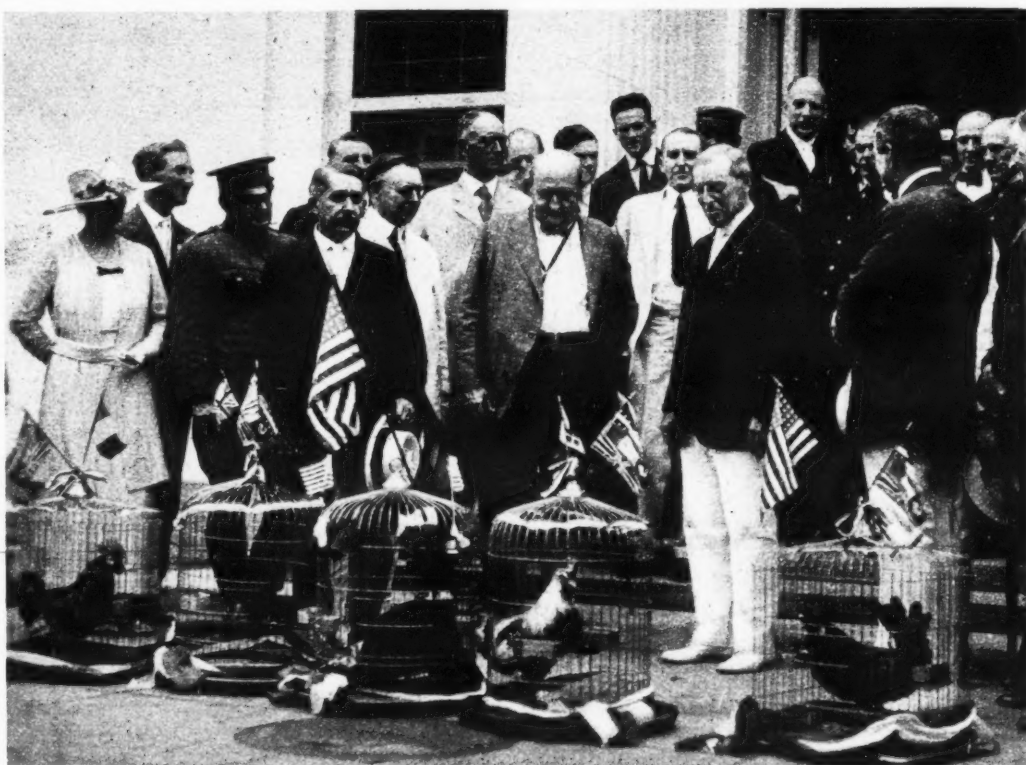
# Flashlights



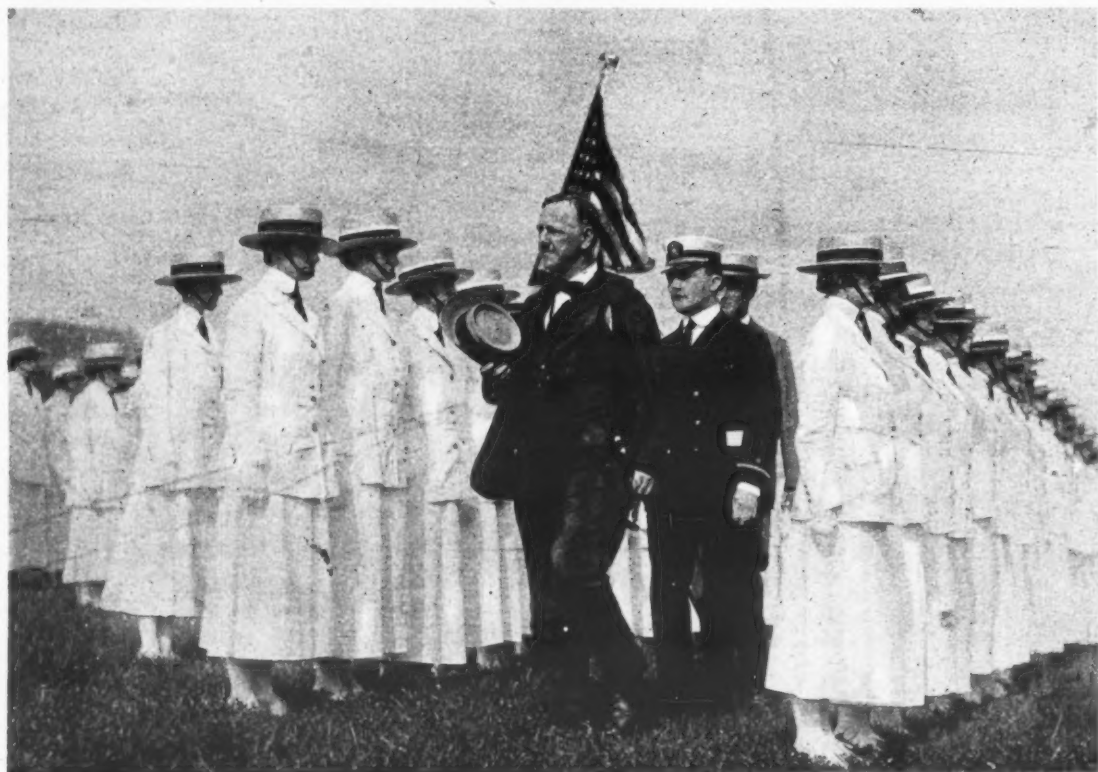
King Alfonso of Spain viewing the Handley-Page machine which recently flew from London to Spain, carrying twelve passengers.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE THREE SWORDS, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, WERE DESIGNED BY FAMOUS FRENCH ARTISTS AND PRESENTED RESPECTIVELY TO MARSHALS JOFFRE, PETAIN AND FOCH BY CITY OF PARIS.



Quartette of pure strain roosters presented by President Wilson to delegation of Alabama citizens to be auctioned off for raising funds for Alabama improvements. The roosters are named "Wilson," "Lloyd George," "Orlando" and "Clemenceau." (© Harris & Ewing.)



YEOMANETTES AND MARINETTES BEING REVIEWED BY SECRETARY DAN IELS AND NAVAL OFFICERS ON WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS AT WASHINGTON, PREPARATORY TO BEING MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



STEEL SAFE IN WASHINGTON IN WHICH ARE KEPT THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



# What This Week's Pictures Tell

## RETURN OF THE 2D DIVISION.

The homecoming of the 2d Division, composed half of regular infantry and half of marines, has stirred popular interest to a marked degree, because of the remarkable record that the division has made abroad. Its achievements at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, where it threw back German crack divisions from the Marne, loom largest in the popular mind, but it fought just as brilliantly on other fields. It entered the Soissons offensive during the bitter fighting of July 18 and 20. Subsequent engagements which kept the division under fire almost until the last day of the war carried them to the Marbache sector, the St. Mihiel offensive, the Champagne offensive, and finally in the bloody conflict of the Meuse-Argonne from Oct. 30 to Nov. 11.

Four days after the armistice was signed the division began a memorable march to the Rhine, receiving ovations along the line from liberated towns and villages, until they became a unit in the United States Army of Occupation on Dec. 1, 1918.

## AMERICAN DEAD IN FRANCE.

There has been considerable discussion of late as to the feasibility and desirability of bringing back to America the bodies of American soldiers who perished in the war. That this should be the desire of many bereaved relatives can be readily understood. General Pershing, however, has recommended that the bodies be left on foreign soil. Popular depression would be caused by the return of the dead in large numbers. Ground for cemeteries has been deeded to the United States by the French Government, and these will be reverently cared for. Every effort will be made to indicate the exact resting place of each individual soldier, and this information will be imparted to his relatives. Appropriate symbols will be used on the monuments that mark the graves of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish soldiers.

## GERMAN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Peace Treaty provides that within three months of its coming into force the effectives in the German Army must be reduced to 200,000, and that after March 31, 1920, they must not exceed 100,000. This was supposed to take from Germany the possibility of aggression.

Gustav Noske, the War Minister, has been busy of late in organizing new forces, and his activity has attracted the attention of the allied powers.

The new force would be something entirely different from the home guards, which are modeled on the lines of the American National Guard. The new Schutzmannschaft would be composed of trained soldiers, as in the case of the home guards, but they would also live in barracks and be equipped with the latest military weapons "for the sole purpose of being available for the suppression of disturbances." A German report on the plan for the force says:

"It is hoped that the Allies will place no obstacles in the way of this plan."

It is proposed to have as large a proportion as possible in the Schutzmannschaft of non-commissioned officers of the old army who have had experience at the front. The pay and hours of duty would be conducive to encouraging enlistments.

The home guards are to be recruited from men with six months' military training. There are 2,000,000 of them in Germany, and as Noske has enlisted more than 300,000 home guards it is estimated that he can build this militia or reserve army up to 1,000,000. As the Schutzmannschaft may number up to 300,000 for Prussia, this might mean easily 500,000 or more for all Germany.

These men would be in barracks, highly trained, and subject to instant call. Thus the German plan would mean an ever available army of 600,000 men with a reserve militia. It would be, perhaps, the most formidable military force in Europe.

## HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES.

The most important recent political event was the ousting from power of the Communist Government that since March 21 has controlled Hungary.

The overturn of the Bela Kun régime at Budapest has been impending for some time. The Peace Conference, as it made clear in a recent statement, found it impossible to deal with him, because of his failure to keep armistice agreements. Likewise it regarded his rule as not truly representative of the Hungarian people.

These facts led the Peace Conference,

through its President, Premier Clemenceau, to issue an appeal on July 26 to the Hungarian people to substitute a new Government for that of Bela Kun, pointing out that the lifting of the blockade, economic reconstruction, and the granting of peace to Hungary could only be brought about "with a Government which represents the Hungarian people and not with one that rests its authority upon terrorism."

This appeal was not long in bringing results. Colonel Cunningham, mentioned in the dispatches, and other representatives of the Allies were sought out in Vienna by representative Hungarians, to whom the allied position was made clear. Communication with Budapest was kept up by wire, and Bela Kun was brought more directly into the negotiations at a late period when he traveled from Budapest to the Austrian border and met there the Hungarians who had been consulting with the Allies in Vienna.

The military situation in Hungary worked in with the desires of the Allies in securing Bela Kun's retirement, as the attack made by the Red Army on the Rumanians recently, apparently in an effort by Bela Kun to cut his way through and get in touch with the Russian Bolsheviks, resulted in a severe defeat for his army.

Bela Kun's meteoric career in political affairs began in March of this year, when Count Karolyi threw down the reins of Government in Budapest and power was taken over by the Soviet Government, in which Kun assumed the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and of which he was the moving spirit and the virtual head.

His Communist régime in Budapest, while apparently not conducted along such drastically repressive lines as that of Lenin in Russia, is reported to have been sustained by methods in many ways similar. A counter-revolutionary Government was set up at Szegedin, with which the Rumanians co-operated.

Whenever a counter-revolutionary attempt made itself evident in the capital, however, the dictatorship dealt with it severely. This was the case early in July, when as a result of an abortive uprising forty youths from the Budapest Military Academy and three officers were hanged. Bela Kun then issued a proclamation declaring that "blood shall flow henceforth, if necessary, to insure the protection of the proletariat."

The Russian Soviet Government was deeply interested in the Hungarian Red régime. Frequent communications were exchanged between Bela Kun and Lenin and the lesser Russian Bolshevik officials.

A report from Paris under date of Aug. 7 stated that by a coup d'état the Archduke Joseph had overthrown the Moderate Socialist Government that had succeeded that of Bela Kun.

## NATIONAL MARKSMEN'S CONTEST.

The greatest rifle shooting contest ever held in the United States began at Caldwell, N. J., in the week beginning Aug. 4.

Just as soon as plans for the staging of the matches were started Secretary Daniels of the navy sent out a letter to Governors of all the States apprising them of the fact. Similar letters were sent out by the men in charge of construction of the range. The response was far greater than ever before. Every State sent word that it would send full representation. News came from the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands that they were to be counted upon to make an appearance. The Philippine team arrived late in July. According to a member of the Welcoming Committee, their prowess as marksmen is in inverse proportion to their English linguistic abilities, which is a warning to the State teams to stand to their colors. Another team that will be watched with unusual interest is from Hawaii. Their orchestra will be an added feature of the entertainment.

Another group which will arouse interest and enthusiasm is the A. E. F. team, just ripe from honors gained in the interallied rifle tournament held on d'Avours range, Le Mans, France. In competition with teams from Canada, France, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Portugal, and Greece the Americans not only captured first place in the team match but annexed the first eighteen positions in the individual championships. Twenty-one of the first twenty-five competitors were Americans; two Canadians, a Frenchman, and a Belgian were the only others to attain a place.

A match of special interest at the meet this year will be the international small-bore rifle match between the English and American teams. Five years ago American small-bore rifle-

men, pitted against the best marksmen of England and Australia, won the International Small-Bore Trophy. In the absence of further competition the prize since then has remained on this side of the water. When the English heard that a small-bore tournament was being staged this year they sent a challenge and it was accepted.

## THE "MILLION DOLLAR FIRE."

While vast quantities of material belonging to the A. E. F. in France were salvaged and placed in the hands of the Liquidation Commission to be sold at the best prices obtainable, the charge has been brought that much was wastefully neglected or wantonly destroyed. Especial attention has been attracted to the statement that many new and unused airplanes were burned at Colombes-les-Belles, France, in June of this year. The matter is now under investigation by a Congressional committee.

Sergeant Fred F. Bailey of Manassas, N. J., testified he was one of a detail of about fifty men who accomplished the work of destruction. He said it was done some time in June. He could not recall the exact date. He said:

"We were told to take the instruments out of the boards and cart them away to empty hangars. We went to work on about ten planes. We took out the speed registers, the gauges for altitude, and other similar instruments."

"There were Liberty planes, Spads, Sampsons, and one or two wrecked German planes. We would attach a rope to the fuselage of the plane after the bolts had been taken out of the engine. Then the plane would be pulled over on its nose and the engine would fall out on the ground, a distance of four or five feet, sufficient to wreck it. We did this under orders of a Master Signal Electrician, who was in charge of the work. There was a Lieutenant standing around."

"What was done with the planes after you had jerked the engines out of them?" asked Representative Bland.

"The men said they were burned. When they get afire they burn like paper."

"Were all of the planes new ones?" "No. Some were marked 'Salvage,' some were marked 'Do not salvage,' but others had tags on them that indicated they had just arrived. I saw one logbook taken from one of the planes, that stated the plane had been in the air twenty minutes."

The investigation is still continuing.

## FORTRESS OF METZ.

A careful study of the pictures of the Metz fortifications goes far toward confirming the claim that it was, during German occupation, the strongest fortress in the world. The ring of fortifications had a circumference of 30 miles, and every mile bristled with powerful contrivances for defense and offense. It was the next point of attack in the American plan just before the armistice was signed. A French army under Castelnau was reported ready to co-operate with the American forces, which already had the place under range of the American guns. The taking of the fortress would have entailed a task equal to that of clearing the Argonne.

## AMERICAN ALTITUDE RECORD.

The breaking of the American official altitude mark by Roland Rohlfs on July 30 was accomplished under great difficulties. For thirty minutes Rohlfs drove his machine at 150 miles an hour, 30,000 feet above the earth, in a temperature of 25 degrees below zero, in a vain effort to send it further upwarp. Throughout this period his motor was chilled, and the gale on the fringe of the earth's atmosphere was steadily driving him out to sea.

Six miles above the ground he let go his controls, climbed over the cowl, and attempted to cut the rubber pipe carrying water to his radiator in an effort to warm up the chilled motor. Failing in this, he next attempted to cut up a pillow in strips and jam it in the radiator, but the violent wind tore the strips out of his hands.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, who on Aug. 1 was elected President of the International Trade Union Federation, was proposed for the office by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Appleton was chosen by 31 votes, as against 8 for President Qu-

degeest of the Dutch Labor Federation.

The German delegates stated that their defense of their attitude during the war, made at a previous session, had been received badly because it was not well translated. They said they did not agree entirely with the resolution offered by Herr Sassenbach, the German Socialist leader, which was criticised by the American delegation as being "unrepentant," but they said they did not repudiate it.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING.

A discussion of the high cost of living has recently engrossed the attention of Congress. Commissions have been appointed to investigate the matter, and the Attorney General has been instructed to take drastic action against profiteers. The average cost per family a year for twenty-two principal articles of food in New York City, in June, 1919, was \$662.77. This was 84 per cent. greater than the average for 1913, according to figures made public Aug. 6 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

A large quantity of surplus army supplies are to be made immediately available to the public by means of the parcel post.

The number of cans available for sale in each commodity ran from 22,030,235 of the No. 3 cans of tomatoes to 1,025 cans No. 10 size of pumpkin. The largest amounts otherwise are 15,000,000 No. 1 cans and 19,000,000 No. 2 cans of corned beef, 12,000,000 each of the 1 and 2 pound cans of roast beef, 11,000,000 each of the 1 and 2 pound cans of corned beef hash, 13,000,000 cans No. 3 size baked beans, 18,000,000 No. 2 cans of corn, 10,000,000 pounds of crated bacon, and 6,000,000 pounds of bacon in 12-pound tins.

The sale, the War Department said, "will be the largest direct sale to the American people ever attempted." The prices were stated to be "materially lower" than those prevailing in the commercial market and the food was described as being in excellent condition.

"All the commodities," the statement continues, "were Government inspected and prepared in accordance with army specifications."

The department said surplus property officers at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Sam Houston, El Paso, Omaha, and San Francisco had been directed to make the sales. Presumably the regular zone rates for parcel post will apply from these cities in determining the cost to purchasers by the parcel post system.

## RAILWAY MEN'S DEMANDS

Representatives of four railroad brotherhoods, headed by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, served notice on Congress Aug. 2 that the 2,000,000 organized railroad employees they represent were "in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former control," and that in their opinion widespread economic disaster could not be avoided unless the Government purchased the railway systems and made provision, through legislation, for their operation on a basis in which the employees would share in the earnings.

Coincident with this announcement, authorized by Stone and other labor leaders, and to which they asserted the American Federation of Labor had given its approval, the brotherhood chiefs placed before Congress, through Representative Sims, Democrat, and former Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a bill incorporating the features of the so-called Plumb plan, which the railroad employees assert would meet their demands and go to solve the problem of the high cost of living.

The "Plumb Plan," so called from its author, Glenn E. Plumb, has as its essential features the following:

1. Purchase by the Government on valuation as determined finally by the courts.

2. Operation by directorate of fifteen, five to be chosen by the President to represent the public, five to be elected by the operating officials, and five by the classified employees.

3. Equal division of surplus, after paying fixed charges and operating costs, between the public and the employees.

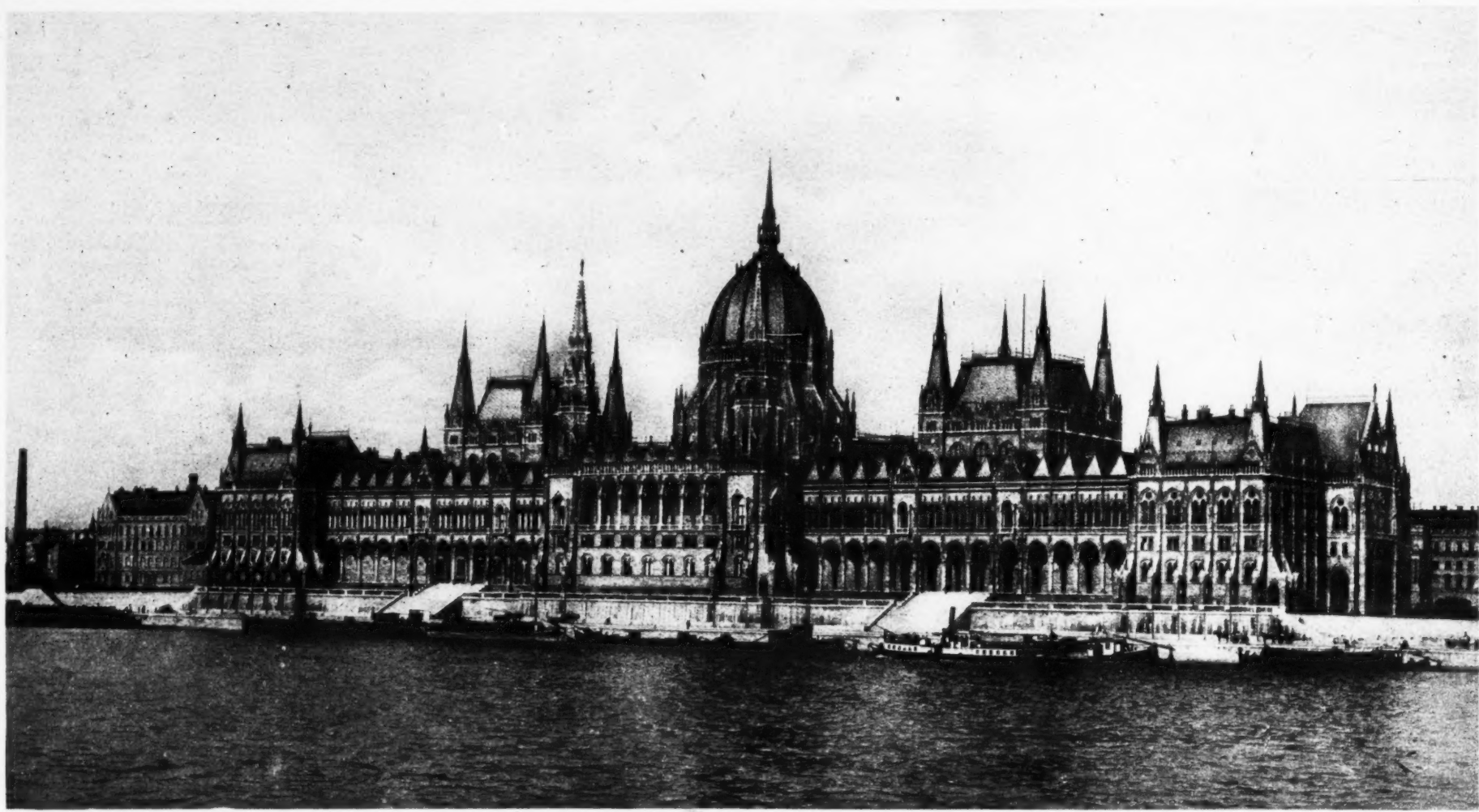
4. Automatic reduction of rates when the employees' share of surplus is more than 5 per cent. of gross operating revenue.

5. Regional operation as a unified system.

6. Building of extensions at expense of the communities benefited in proportion to the benefit.



## Budapest, the Beautiful Capital of Hungary



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT BUDAPEST ON THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE. THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL IS MOST PICTURESQUELY LOCATED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER AND IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES OF EUROPE.



THE ELIZABETH BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE CONNECTING THE OLD CITY OF BUDA WITH THE NEWER ONE OF PEST, THE TWO HAVING BEEN UNITED IN 1873 IN THE ONE CITY OF BUDAPEST.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



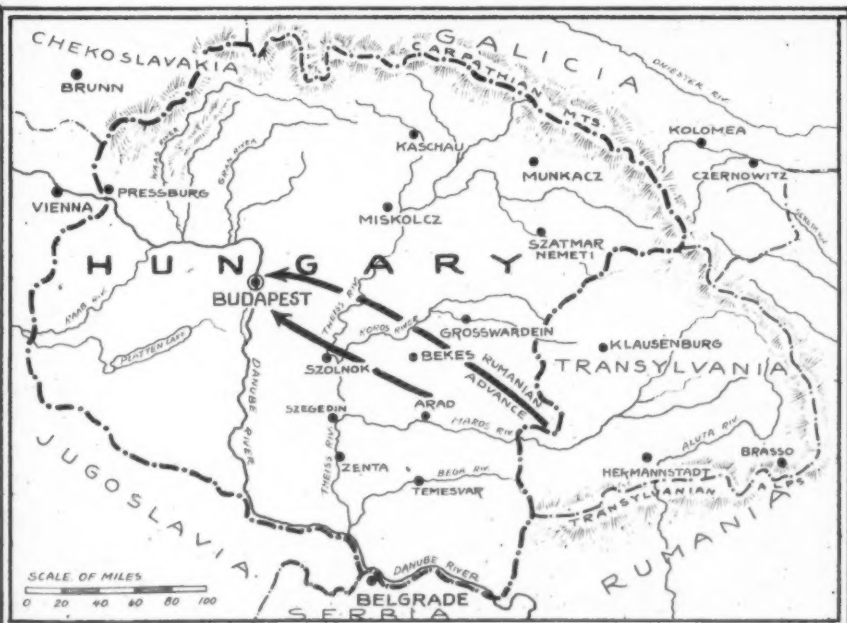
# Scenes and Figures of the "Red" Dictatorship



THE first Hungarian Government formed after the defeat of the Central Powers and the secession of Hungary from Austria was short-lived. Karolyi, who was the first President, found himself faced with an impossible task and was foredoomed to defeat. The economic situation of the country was desperate. Disruptive forces were everywhere at work. Bolshevism found a fertile field among the workless, foodless people. The demobilization of the defeated Hungarian armies, filled with bitterness and chagrin, rapidly produced a condition bordering closely on anarchy. Hungary's dwindling territory was still further shrunk by the encroachments of Serbs, Rumanians and Czechs, who, it was claimed, had overstepped the lines fixed by the terms of armistice, until the country's limits embraced scarcely more than Budapest, whose population, already congested, was nearly doubled by an influx of refugees. The end was inevitable. The Provisional Government, of which Karolyi was President, was overthrown on March 21 by the Communist element under Russian Bolshevik leadership. Karolyi yielded with scarcely an attempt at resistance. A dictatorship of the proletariat was proclaimed, and a council was established headed by Bela Kun and composed of radicals of the most violent type. The program of the new Government embraced the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transport lines. It declared complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government and offered to contract an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia. The condition of affairs in Hungary since Bela Kun assumed the reins of Government has been a subject of serious concern to the Allies. General Jan C. Smuts was sent as an envoy to Budapest, but although his reception was amicable there were no tangible results from his mission. Increased preparations were made for the enrollment of a Red Army and special inducements were offered to enlist. The army met with some successes against the Czechs and the Rumanians, but about the last of July was severely routed by the latter on the River Theiss. This precipitated the downfall of the Bela Kun Government. The dictator resigned on July 31 and a Moderate Socialist Government was organized which sought to establish friendly relations with the Allies. Bela Kun fled to Vienna, where he is at present held. The Rumanians advanced to Budapest and took virtual possession of the city on Aug. 4.

LEFT TO RIGHT: JOSEPH PEGANY, COMMISSIONER; SIGISMOND KUNFI, COMMISSIONER, AND THE RED DICTATOR, BELA KUN.

(© Keystone View Co.)



MAP OF HUNGARY, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RUMANIAN ADVANCE AGAINST BUDAPEST.



STREET FIGHTING, SHOWING COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS SEEKING TO OVERTHROW THE BELA KUN GOVERNMENT.

(© Keystone View Co.)



# Home-Coming of 2nd Division, the "Devil Dogs," Who



MAJOR GEN. J. A. LEJEUNE, COMMANDER OF THE 2D DIVISION.

GERMAN DUGOUT SMASHED BY 2D'S ARTILLERY AT MON PLAISIR FERME.



MAJOR GEN. OMAR BUNDY, COMMANDER 5TH ARMY CORPS.



MAJOR GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD, COMMANDING MARINE BRIGADE.

MEN OF THE 5TH MARINES, 2D DIVISION, ON THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.  
(© International Film Service.)



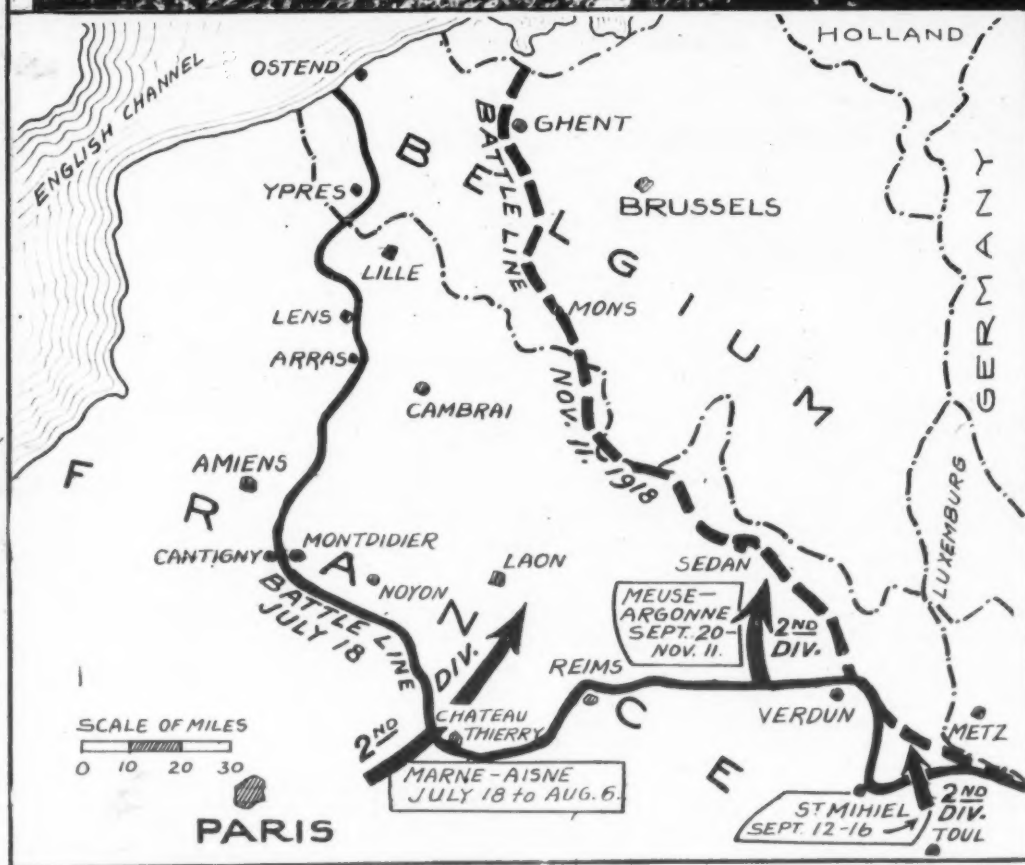
MAJOR GEN. GEO. BARNETT, COMMANDER U. S. MARINE CORPS.



# Won Their Name and Fame by Splendid Fighting Qualities



GERMAN MINE FIELD AT RAMBUCOURT, UNCOVERED BY THE 2D DIVISION IN THEIR ADVANCE ON THE ST. MIHIEL SECTOR IN THE FINAL DRIVE THAT BROUGHT VICTORY TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.



THE 2d Division, which has just returned from France, is made up half of regular infantry and half of marines. It made for itself a most gallant record. It played an enviable role in five great battles in which American troops were engaged—Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Champagne, and the Argonne. The division took twice as many prisoners as its next nearest American rival. Out of thirty combat divisions in France it suffered one-eleventh of the total casualties, captured one-fifth of all prisoners, and one-fourth of all guns. It received replacements to the number of 35,343, which was more than its full original strength of 28,000. After its splendid victory at Chateau-Thierry and the way it swept Belleau Wood it was rated as a "storm division," that is, a division that could be called on at any time to attack an enemy position and be depended upon to break through. Its work throughout the war has shed lustre on American arms.

MAP OF WESTERN FRONT SHOWING BATTLE LINES OF JULY 18, 1918, WHEN FOCH'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE STARTED AND LINE AT SIGNING OF ARMISTICE NOV. 11, 1918, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ACTIVITIES OF 2D DIVISION.



## Fallen American Soldiers Buried in French Soil



BODIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WHO DIED DURING THE OFFENSIVE IN THE ST. MIHIEL SECTOR, BEING BROUGHT IN WOODEN CASKETS FOR BURIAL AT BENEY, FRANCE, THREE MILES WEST OF THIAUCOURT.



UNITED STATES NEGRO TROOPS BURYING BODIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT BENEY, FRANCE.

Thousands of American soldiers are now sleeping their last sleep in France, where they paid the "last full measure of devotion" for their country. Extreme care was taken during the war to identify our dead accurately, and give them reverent burial. Each casket was marked with the name and division of the soldier, so that in case of exhumation later on there would be no confusion. Whether

the bodies in any great number will be brought to this country is still unsettled. General Pershing recommends that they be allowed to rest in French soil. The French Government has deeded great tracts of ground for that purpose in perpetuity to the United States at Romagne, Suresnes, and other places, and these will be beautified with shrubs and flowers and adorned with fitting monuments in honor of the dead.



## Flashlights



PRELIMINARY MATCHES BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND SERVICE RIFLEMEN AT THE CALDWELL RANGE AUG. 4, 1919.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SAILOR IN THE BUTTS AT CALDWELL TELEPHONING TO FIRING LINE THAT TARGETS ARE READY. OTHERS COVERING MARKS MADE BY LAST HITS.

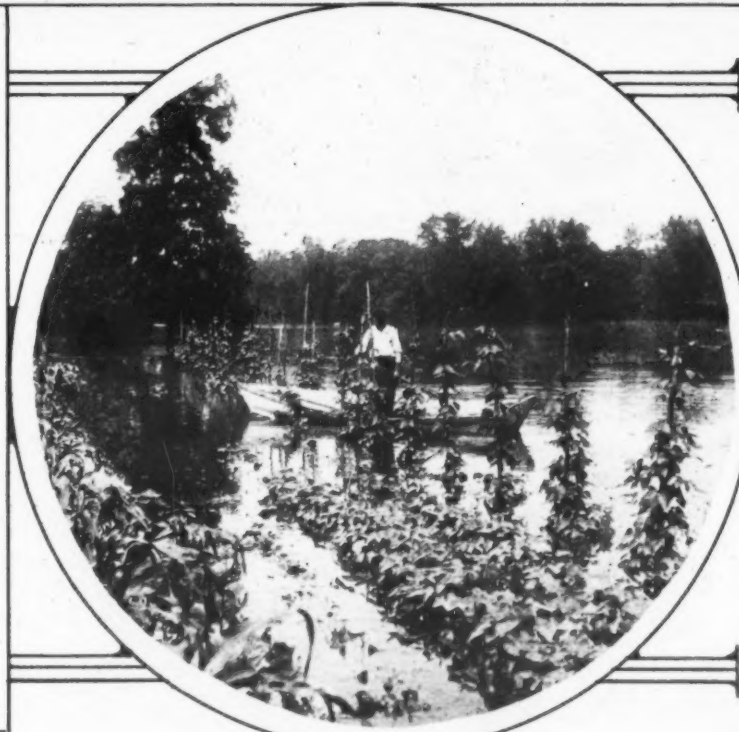
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The lion at Waterloo is a historic monument erected at the peak of an immense mound to commemorate the great victory of the British over Napoleon in 1815. The head of the lion is turned toward France. An interesting proposition has been made that the head should now be turned toward Germany, on the ground that the latter country is now Britain's greatest enemy, while France and Britain are close friends. The proposition has provoked considerable discussion, but the bulk of opinion inclines toward leaving the lion in his present position in the interest of historic precision.



MEMBERS OF A BATTALION OF POLISH WOMEN WHO SERVED VALIANTLY AT LEMBERG, GALICIA, WHEN THAT CITY WAS THE PRIZE BATTLED FOR BY POLISH AND UKRAINIAN ARMIES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



FARMER AT PINE BROOK, N. J., HARVESTING HIS CROPS FROM ROWBOAT AFTER RECENT HEAVY RAINS.

(© Keystone View Co.)

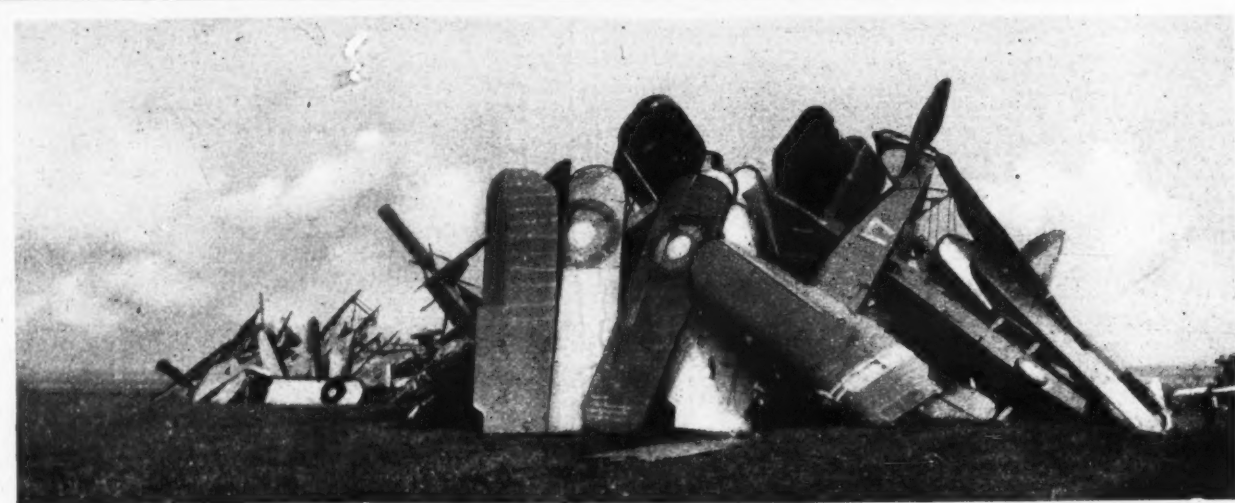


# Salvage and Destruction of U. S. Supplies in France



BURNING OF AIRPLANES AT COLOMBES-LES-BELLES, FRANCE, IN JUNE, 1919, REFERRED TO AS THE "MILLION DOLLAR FIRE," AND NOW THE SUBJECT OF A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

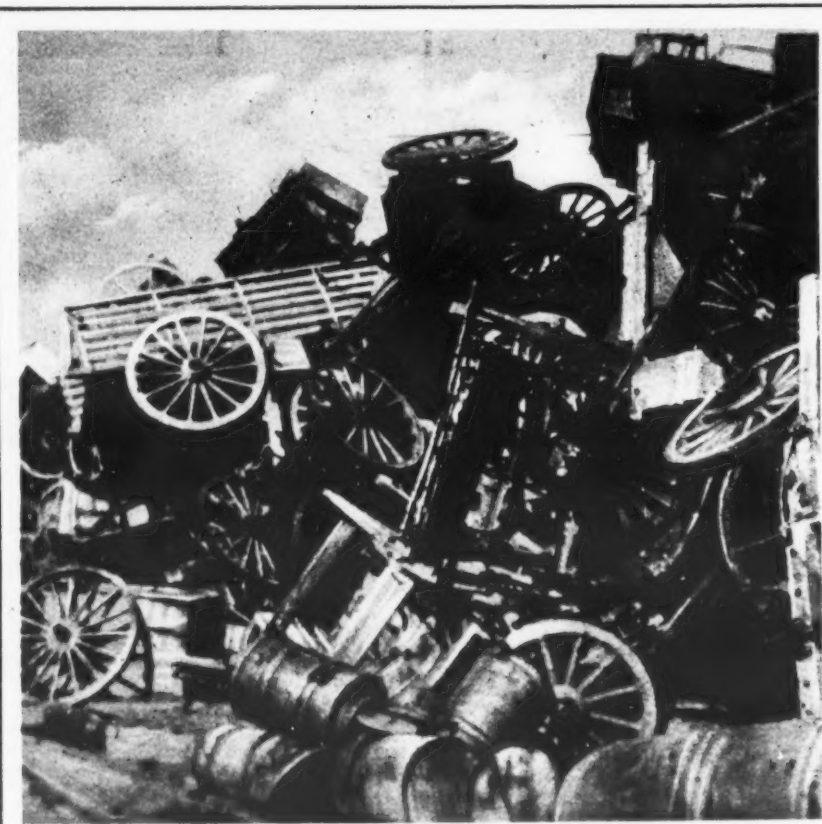
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE sudden ending of the war found the United States Army in France provided with a vast amount of material for which it had no further immediate use. Much of it was worn out or nearly so, while some had just arrived. One hundred and fifty army planes were burned by official orders at Colombes-les-Belles, France. They were valued at a large sum and the fire is referred to as the "million dollar fire." It is charged that many perfectly good planes were burned that should have been saved, and the matter is now under Congressional investigation.

PILE OF AIRPLANES AT COLOMBES-LES-BELLES, JUST BEFORE MATCH WAS APPLIED.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



WAGON TRUCKS OF THE A. E. F. IN FRANCE, DISCARDED AS UNFIT FOR FURTHER USE AND SOLD TO THE FRENCH FOR WHATEVER THEY WILL BRING.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

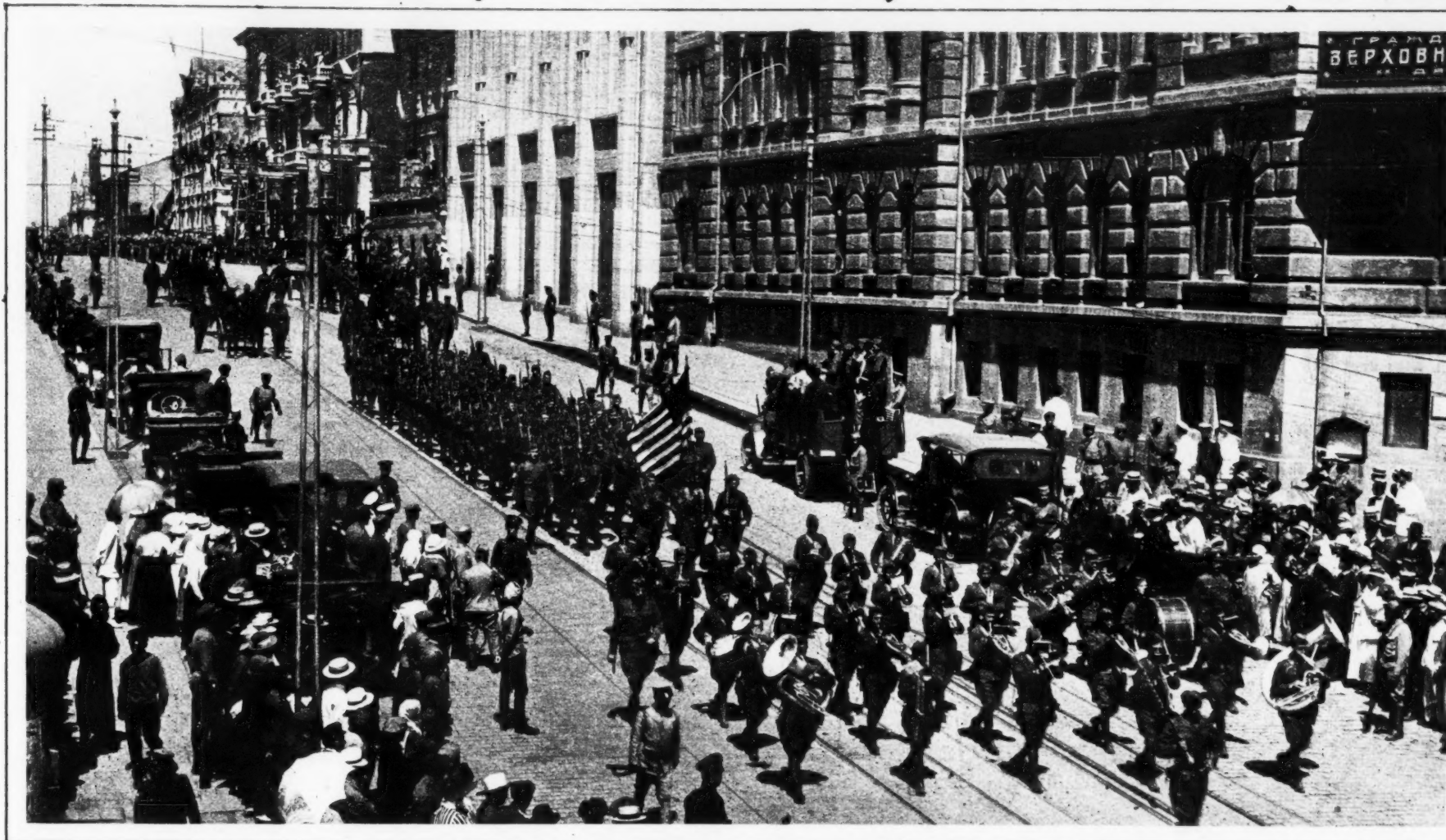


AUTOMOBILE TIRES PLACED IN HANDS OF LIQUIDATION COMMISSION IN FRANCE WHICH PLACES A MINIMUM VALUE THEREON AND SELLS THEM.

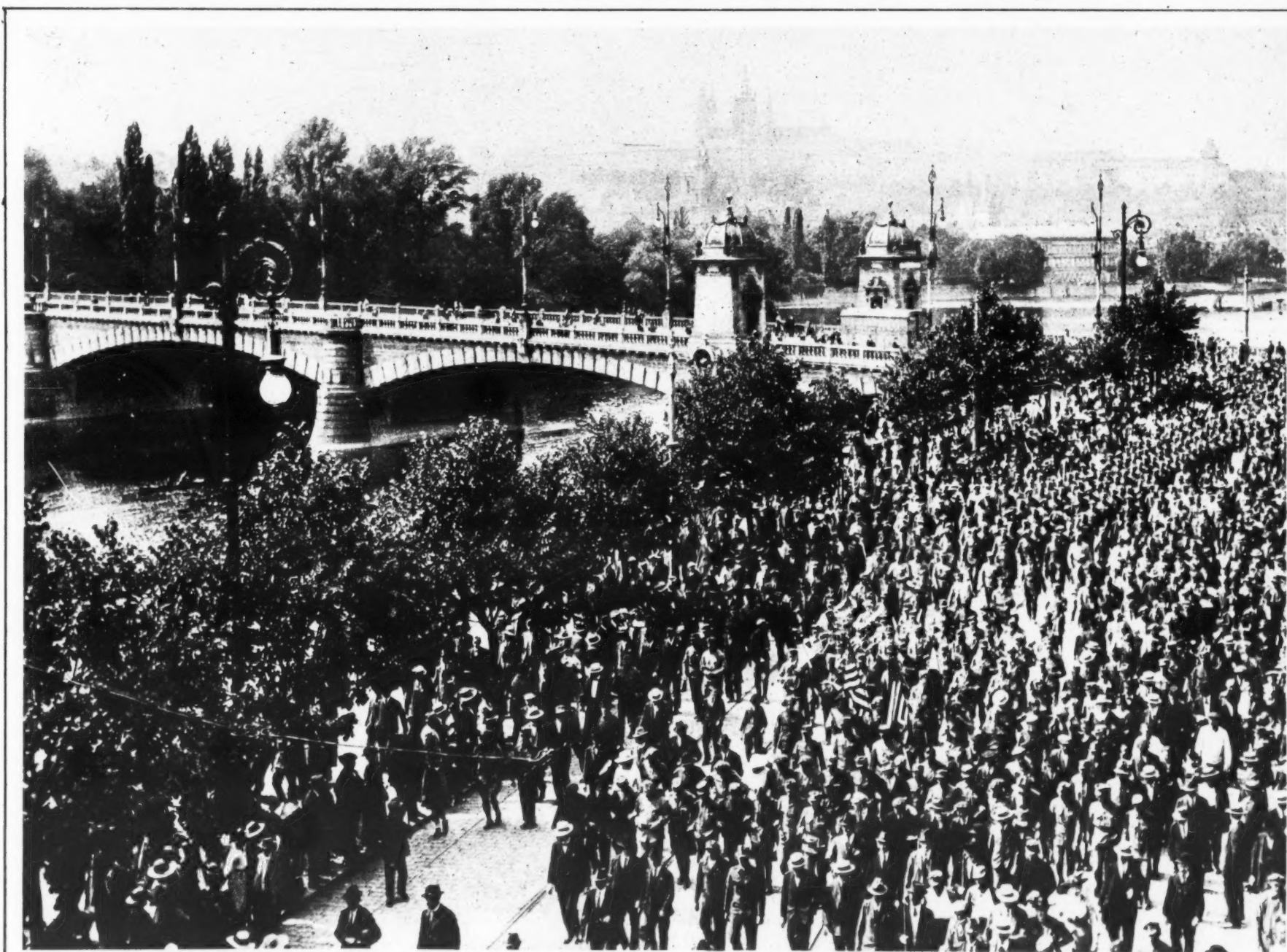
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



## American Independence Day Honored Abroad



AMERICAN SOLDIERS, HEADED BY THEIR BAND, MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF VLADIVOSTOK, SIBERIA, IN HONOR OF THEIR NATIONAL HOLIDAY, JULY 4, 1919. (© Russian-American Agency of Commerce.)



### GREAT FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN PRAGUE, CAPITAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The picture was taken near the Legionnaires Bridge in the heart of Prague on the occasion of the great parade and pageant held on the Fourth of July, 1919, in honor of the United States. A large number of people turned out, either as marchers in the ranks or as spectators lining the streets through which the procession passed. Every time the American flag appeared it was greeted with lifting

of hats and enthusiastic applause. The parade was reviewed by President Masaryk, the "Grand Old Man" of Bohemia, and the American envoy, Richard T. Crane. The feeling for America is very warm in the new republic, for it was here that its independence was proclaimed, and the United States has given the new State unstinted financial and moral support. (© International Film Service.)



# Relief Work Accomplished by Commission in the Destitute



POLISH CHILDREN GATHERED ABOUT A TABLE AT A RELIEF STATION, WHERE THEY ARE BEING FED WITH NUTRITIOUS FOOD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION.



WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN POLAND THRONGING ONE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICANS.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND NURSES MINISTERING TO POLISH CHILDREN.



JEWISH TYPE OF RESIDENTS OF LEMBERG, CHIEF CITY OF GALICIA.



One of the little waifs who have been saved from death or disease due to the beneficent labors of the American Relief Commission was created on Feb. 24, 1919, and appropriated by Congress for the relief of Hoover was appointed Director.



# ed by the American Food stitute Regions of Poland



OF THE MANY RELIEF STATIONS OPENED UP BY THE AMER-  
ICANS.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood)



WOMAN IN NATIONAL POLISH COSTUME AT ONE OF  
THE RELIEF STATIONS. WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE  
SUFFERED MOST IN POLAND AS THE WAVES OF WAR  
FLOWED AND EBBED OVER THAT STRICKEN COUNTRY.



who have been saved by the thousands,  
ase due to malnutrition, through the  
merica Relief Commission. The com-  
b. 24, 1919, and \$100,000,000 was ap-  
r the relief of hungry Europe. Mr.  
ointed Director General.



UTTER DESTITUTION IS SHOWN IN THIS  
PICTURE OF A POLISH BOY.



JEWISH DWELLING AT LEMBERG, WITH INMATES ON  
THE DOORSTEPS.



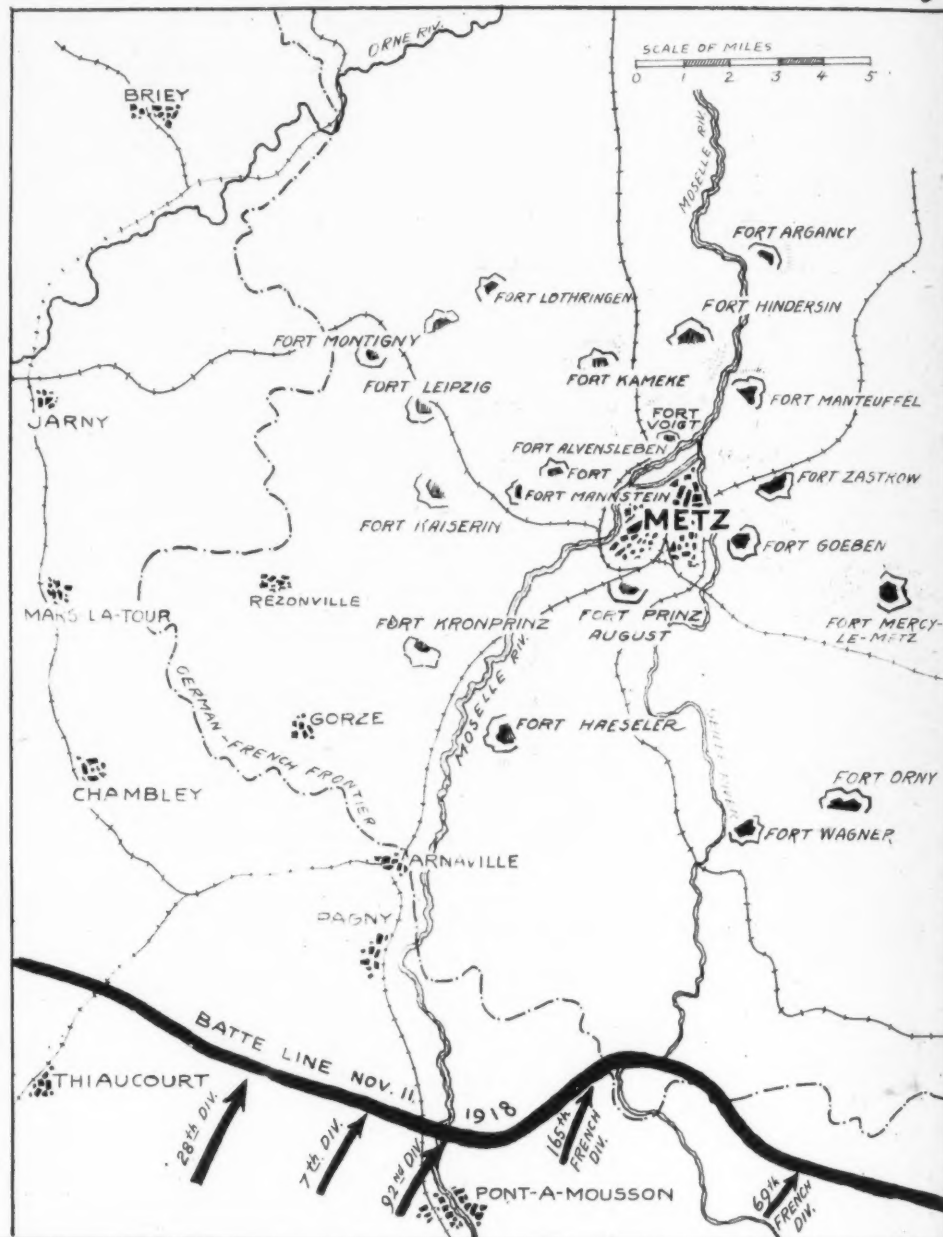
## Mighty Fortress of Metz Which Americans Were Ready to

**M**ETZ, the capital of Lorraine, has had a most eventful history from the earliest times. In the time of Roman domination it was known as Divodurum, and in mediaeval times as Metac. By the treaty of Mersen in 870 the city fell to East Francia (later Germany) and rapidly attained importance, so that in the thirteenth century it became a free imperial city. In 1552 it was handed over to Henry II. of France, together with Toul and Verdun, by the Protestant lords in order to gain French aid against Charles V. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 confirmed France in possession of the city. It was prominent in the Napoleonic campaigns, and especially in the Franco-

Prussian war. At that time it was held by a French army under Bazaine, and capitulated to the German forces besieging it on Oct. 29, 1870, not without a suspicion of treachery on the part of its commander. The Treaty of Frankfurt gave the city to Germany. It was most strongly fortified, and had a ring of forts thirty miles in circumference which it was thought would make it impossible for the city to be taken. The American and French armies, however, at the time the armistice was declared were preparing to attack the fortress, which was already within reach of the American naval guns. An examination of the forts after it was occupied by the Allies revealed that it could only have been taken after a tremendous loss of life on the part of the attackers.



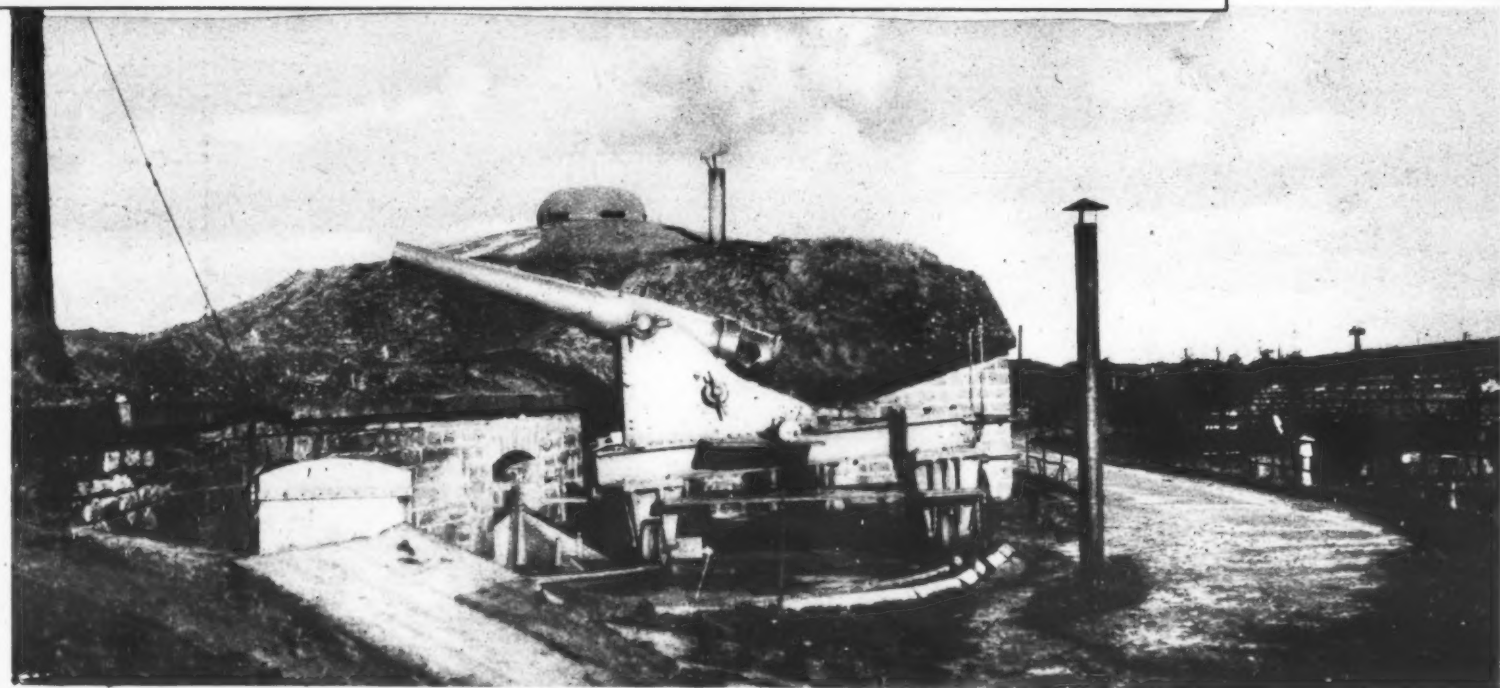
MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT AT METZ PARTLY STRIPPED OF ITS TURF CAMOUFLAGE.



Map showing the Fortress of Metz and environs, together with line indicating the position of the American armies at the time the armistice put an end to hostilities, Nov. 11, 1918.

One of the powerful guns of Fort Friedrich Karl at Metz. The gun crew and ammunition have quarters underground.

(At right.) Large calibre gun of great range at Fort Friedrich Karl at Metz. The steel cupola on the little hill behind the gun is for observation and for machine guns. The space between the various forts is covered with similar constructions which together made Metz probably the strongest fortified place of modern times.



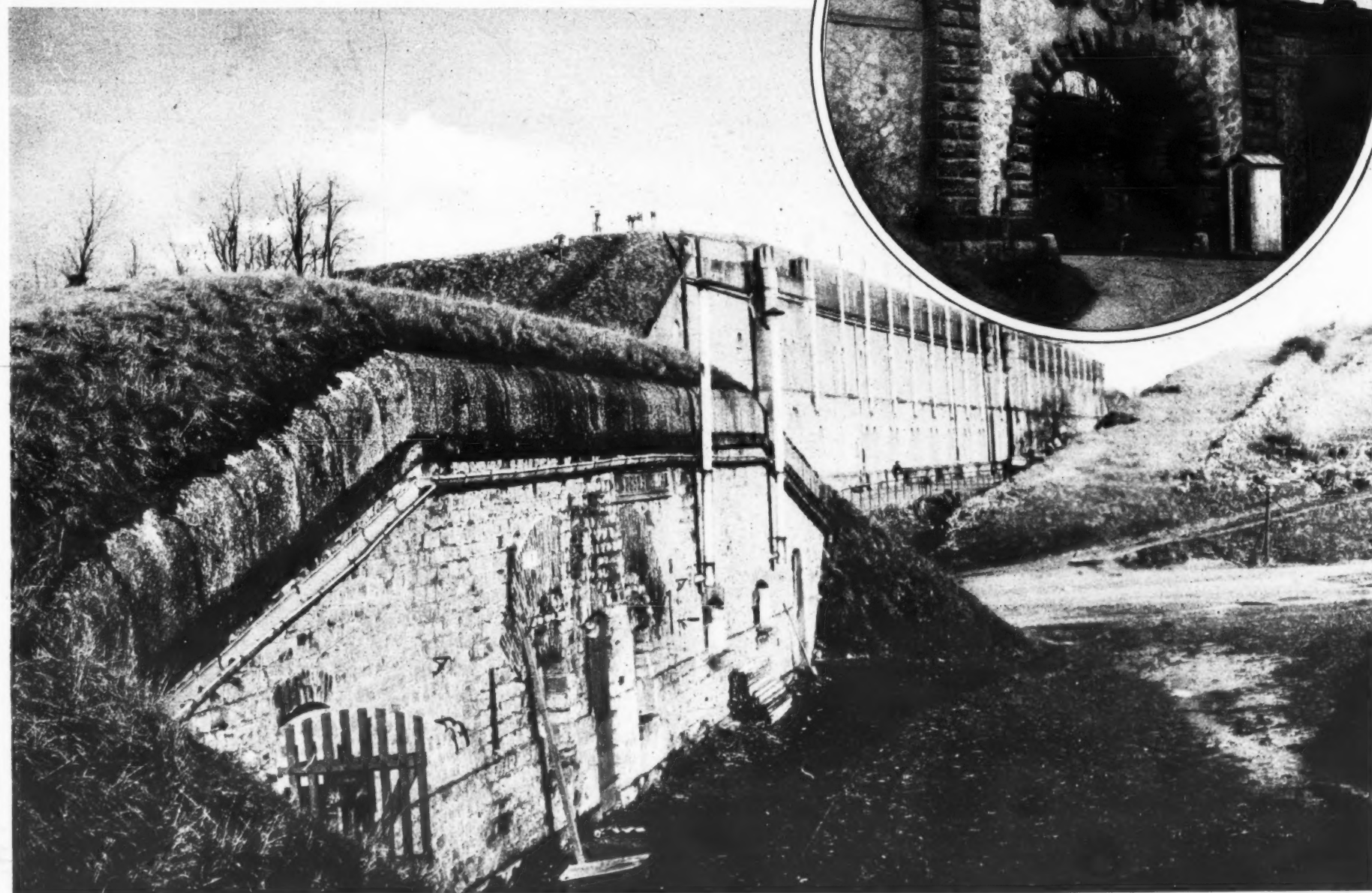
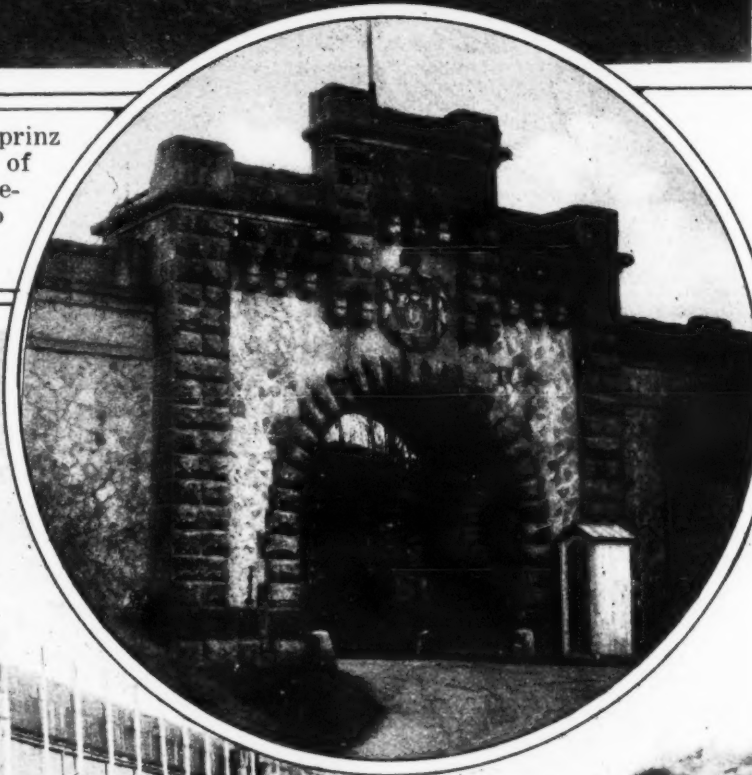


# dy to Attack at the Time the Armistice Was Signed



Fort Alvensleben, near Plappeville, Metz. What appear to be slight rises in the ground are really cleverly camouflaged gun positions. There are hundreds of these so placed as to command every position from which an attack could possibly be made.

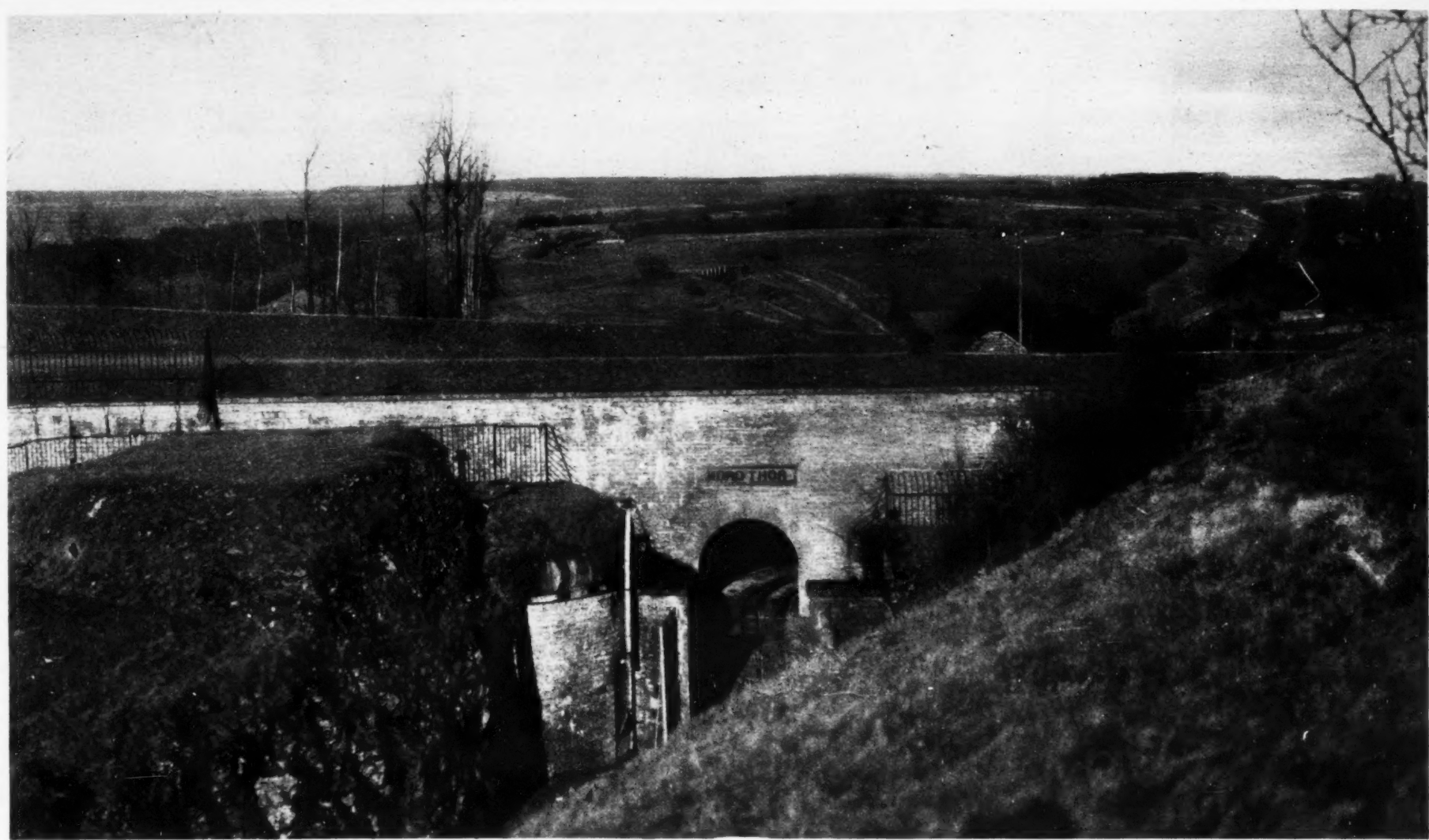
Entrance to the Kronprinz Fortress, one of the ring of fortifications that were believed by the Germans to render Metz impregnable.



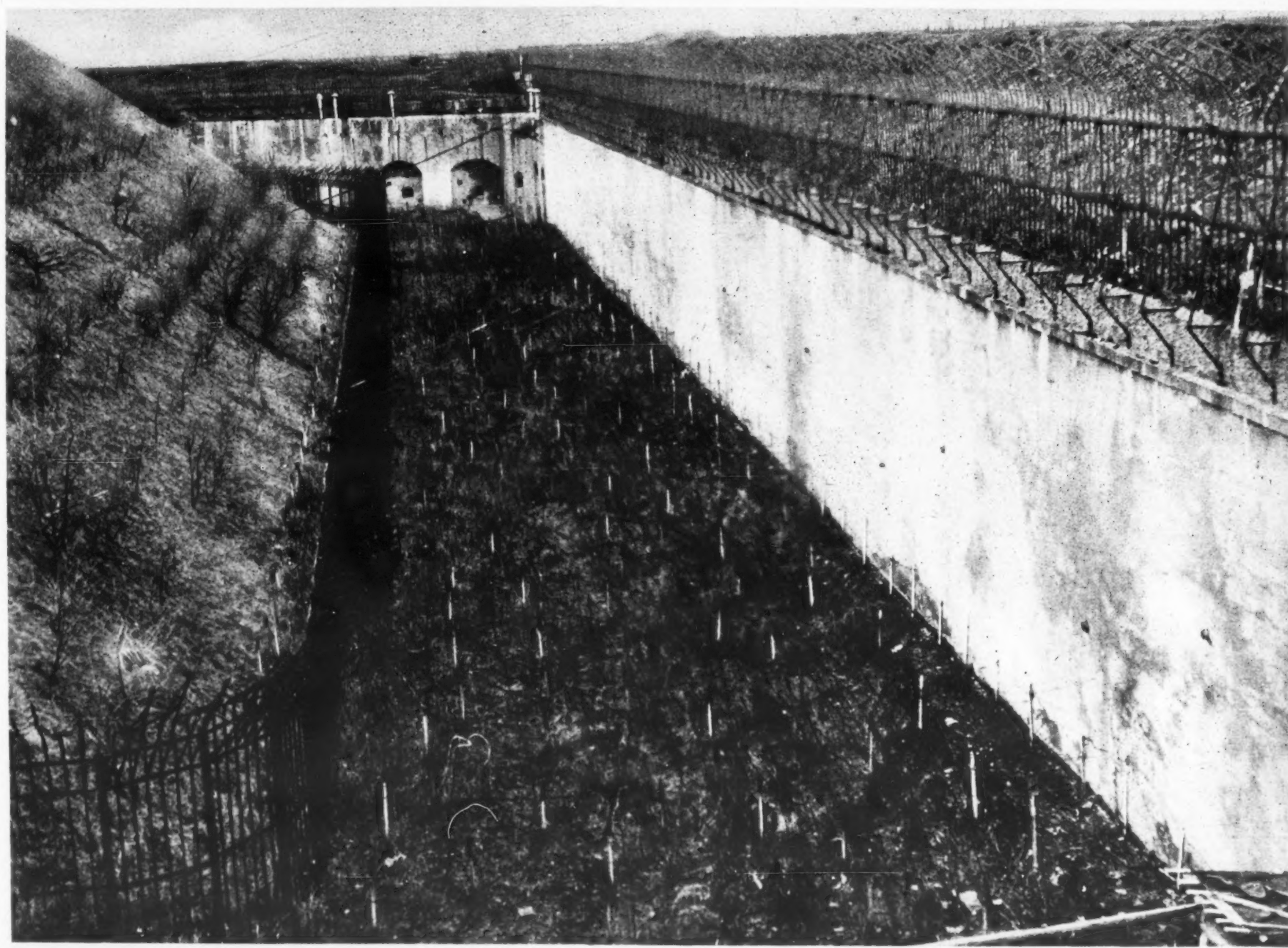
INSIDE VIEW OF FORT MANNSTEIN AT METZ. THE QUARTERS FOR THE GARRISON AND THE MAGAZINES FOR AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES WERE LOCATED UNDERGROUND SO AS TO BE OUT OF REACH OF SHELLFIRE.



# Sharpened Stakes, Barbed Wire and Concealed Gun Po



ENTRANCE TO THE FORT OF FRIEDRICH KARL AT METZ. EVERY FOOT OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY WAS UNDER THE RANGE OF THE HEAVY GUNS, WHICH THEMSELVES DISAPPEARED BENEATH THE RAMPARTS AFTER EACH SHOT.



INSIDE THE KRONPRINZ FORTRESS AT METZ, SHOWING THE IRON FENCES, BARBED WIRE AND SHARP STAKES PLANTED IN THE GROUND, CONSTITUTING A WILDERNESS OF OBSTACLES THROUGH WHICH IT WOULD BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO PASS.



# Positions That Made Metz Formidable to Attackers



Elaborate barbed wire defenses around the Kaiserin Fort west of Metz. Everything that military science or human ingenuity could suggest had here been utilized. Every house and hillock bristled with artillery and machine guns.

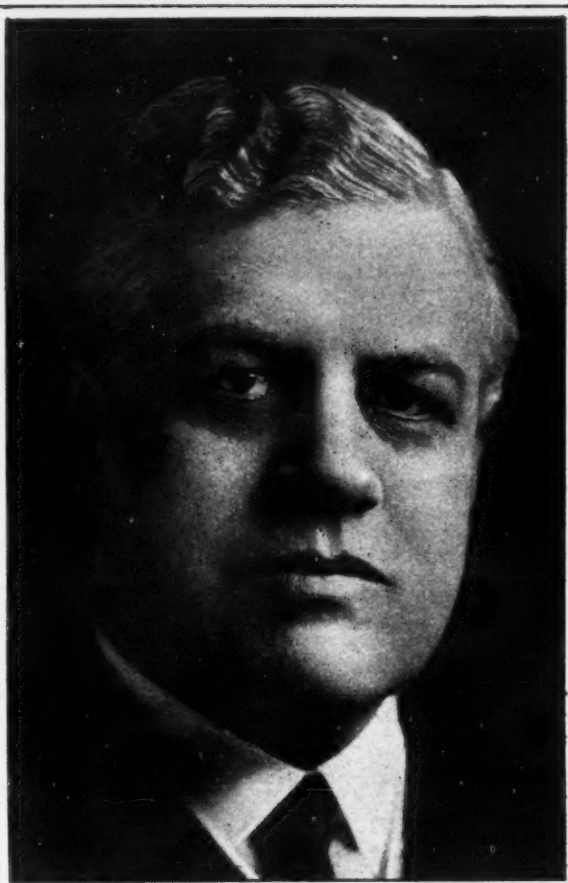
Main battery at Fort Kaiserin. Note the turtleback gun cupolas on top of concrete barracks which, from their shape, offer little target to the guns of an attacking force and from which, even if struck, shells would easily be deflected.



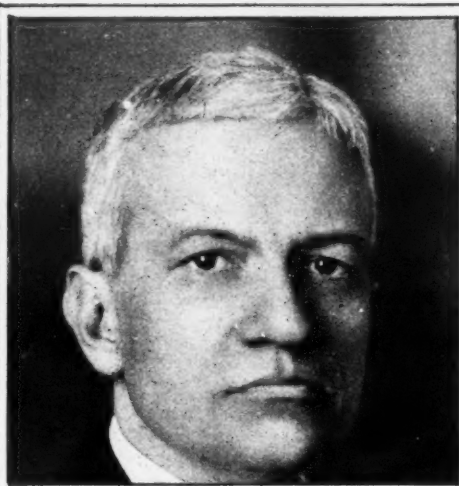
BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND HERE SEEN AT FORT KAISERIN ARE EXTENSIVE BARRACKS, AMMUNITION MAGAZINES AND SUPPLY STORE ROOMS. IN A LINE AT THE LEFT ARE SHOWN THE VENTILATORS.



# Prominent Figures Now Claiming Public Attention



**A. MITCHELL PALMER,**  
Attorney General of the United States,  
now engaged in an investigation of the  
rise in price of necessities of life.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



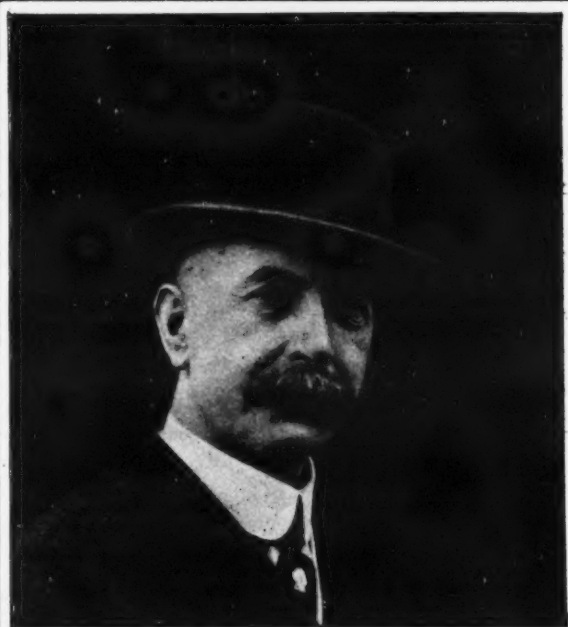
**R. C. LEFFINGWELL,**  
formerly Assistant Secretary of the  
Treasury, recently appointed by the  
President to probe the matter of high  
prices. (© Harris & Ewing.)



**JULIUS BARNES,**  
head of the United States Grain Cor-  
poration, under whose control the flour  
products of the country are regulated.  
(© Paul Thompson.)



**W. L. IGOE,**  
Democratic Representative from Mis-  
souri, who has asked for investigation  
of shoe prices.



**W. A. APPLETON,**  
recently elected President of the Inter-  
national Federation of Trade Unions at  
the conference held in Amsterdam.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



**WILLIAM B. COLVER,**  
formerly member of Federal Trade  
Commission, recently appointed to in-  
vestigate the food situation.



**W. G. LEE,**  
President of the Brotherhood of Rail-  
way Trainmen, which has presented  
plea for Federal ownership of railroads.  
(© Bain News Service.)



**SAMUEL GOMPERS,**  
head of the American Federation of  
Labor, who has been a leading figure in  
the International Conference at Am-  
sterdam. (© Paul Thompson.)



**WILLIAM B. GARRETSON,**  
former President of Railway Conductors  
which forced the Adamson "eight-hour  
day" legislation through Congress in  
1916. (© Bain News Service.)



**WALKER D. HINES,**  
U. S. Director General of Railroads,  
who is confronted with a perplexing  
problem in the railroad men's demands.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



# Efforts Made to Reduce the High Cost of Living



Truck loads of food from surplus army stores being unloaded at fire house, Schenectady, N. Y., for public sale.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

**T**HE continual soaring of prices of the necessities of life has become of late the one question that above all others has engrossed the attention of the public. Temporary relief is sought to be afforded by the sale of many millions of dollars of food supplies that have accumulated in the War Department. These include hams, bacon, flour, and canned goods. It has been arranged to sell these to municipalities, which in turn will sell the goods practically at cost to the public. The work is already in process at Newark, N. J., and other cities, and will soon be in full operation in all parts of the country. Congress has also adopted a plan to have the goods sold by parcel post through the nation so that they will be brought to the door of every householder. People in large numbers are also resorting to public markets and street dealers to reduce living costs.

Mayor Gillen of Newark, N. J., standing behind counter at city food station and selling bacon to the public at 36 cents per pound, 16 cents below market price.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



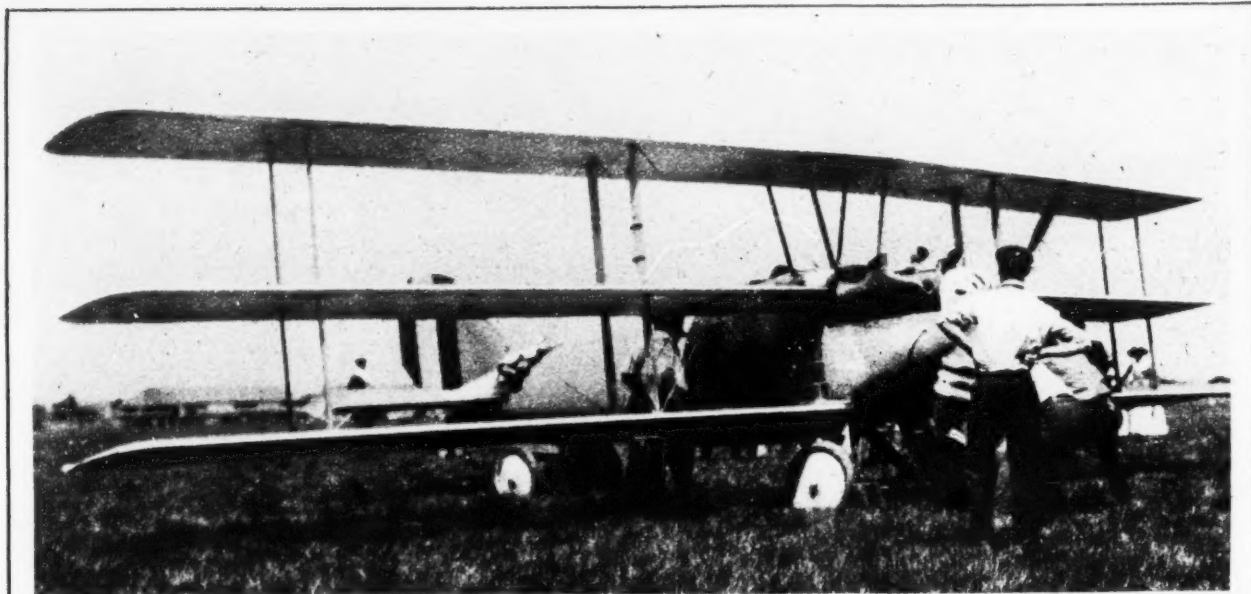
FARMERS UNLOADING THEIR TRUCKS AT GANSEVOORT MARKET, NEW YORK, WHERE THEIR PRODUCTS ARE SOLD TO CONSUMERS DIRECT.  
(© Press Illustrating Service.)



CONSUMERS IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, SAVING MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS BY BUYING FROM PUBLIC MARKETS IN THE STREETS. (© Press Illustrating Service.)



## Flashlights



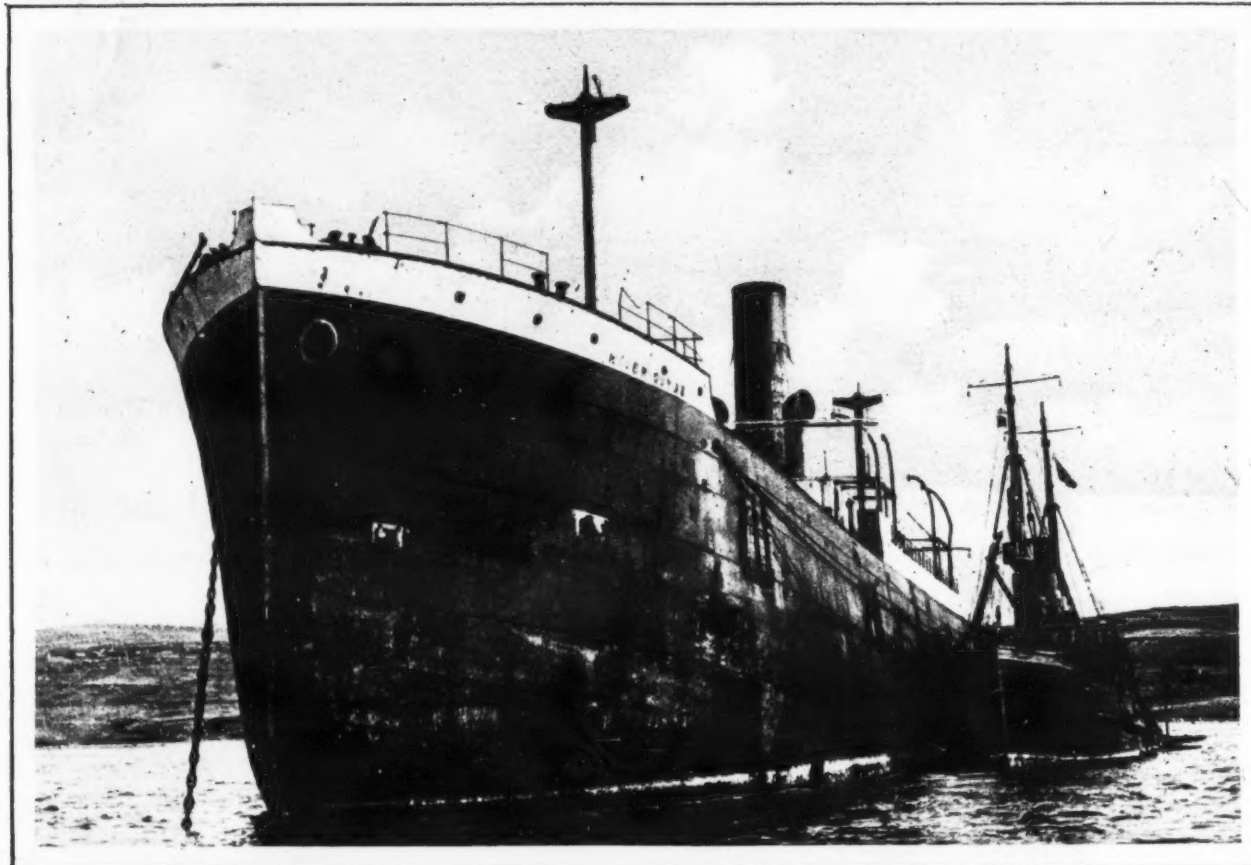
CURTISS WASP TRIPLANE AT ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., IN WHICH ROLAND ROHLFS, AMERICAN AVIATOR, BROKE THE WORLD'S OFFICIAL ALTITUDE RECORD.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

**R**OLAND ROHLFS, flying a Curtiss 400 horse-power triplane, broke the American altitude record at Roosevelt Field, L. I., July 30, 1919. For three hours he fought a 100-mile-an-hour gale six miles above the earth and attained an official altitude of 30,700 feet. It is the first time an officially observed flight has exceeded 30,000 feet. The altitude of 33,136 feet attained on June 14, last, by Adjutant Casale at Villa Coublay, France, was not officially observed. During his battle with the elements, Rohlf used up every drop of the fifty-seven gallons of gasoline he carried for the flight and landed with a dead engine. His oxygen supply also was failing.



ROLAND ROHLFS, (UPPER PICTURE,) CLIMBING INTO MACHINE IN WHICH HE MADE RECORD. LOWER PICTURE SHOWS HIM IN FULL EQUIPMENT. (© Keystone View Co.)



**O**NE of the most disastrous incidents of the fruitless Dardanelles campaign was the landing of the Australian division on April 25, 1915, at Sedd-el-Bahr. The collier, River Clyde, with two thousand men on board, grounded at the beach to disembark troops. They were caught under the fire of the Turkish batteries, but managed to find a shallow shelter on the beach, and held their positions until reinforced. The slaughter was tremendous, but the heroism displayed endeared the ship to the British, who have now refloated the ship and are bringing her back to England as a national possession.

THE RIVER CLYDE, BRITISH TRANSPORT OF TRAGIC HISTORY, REFLOATED OFF GALLIPOLI.

(© Gulliams Service.)



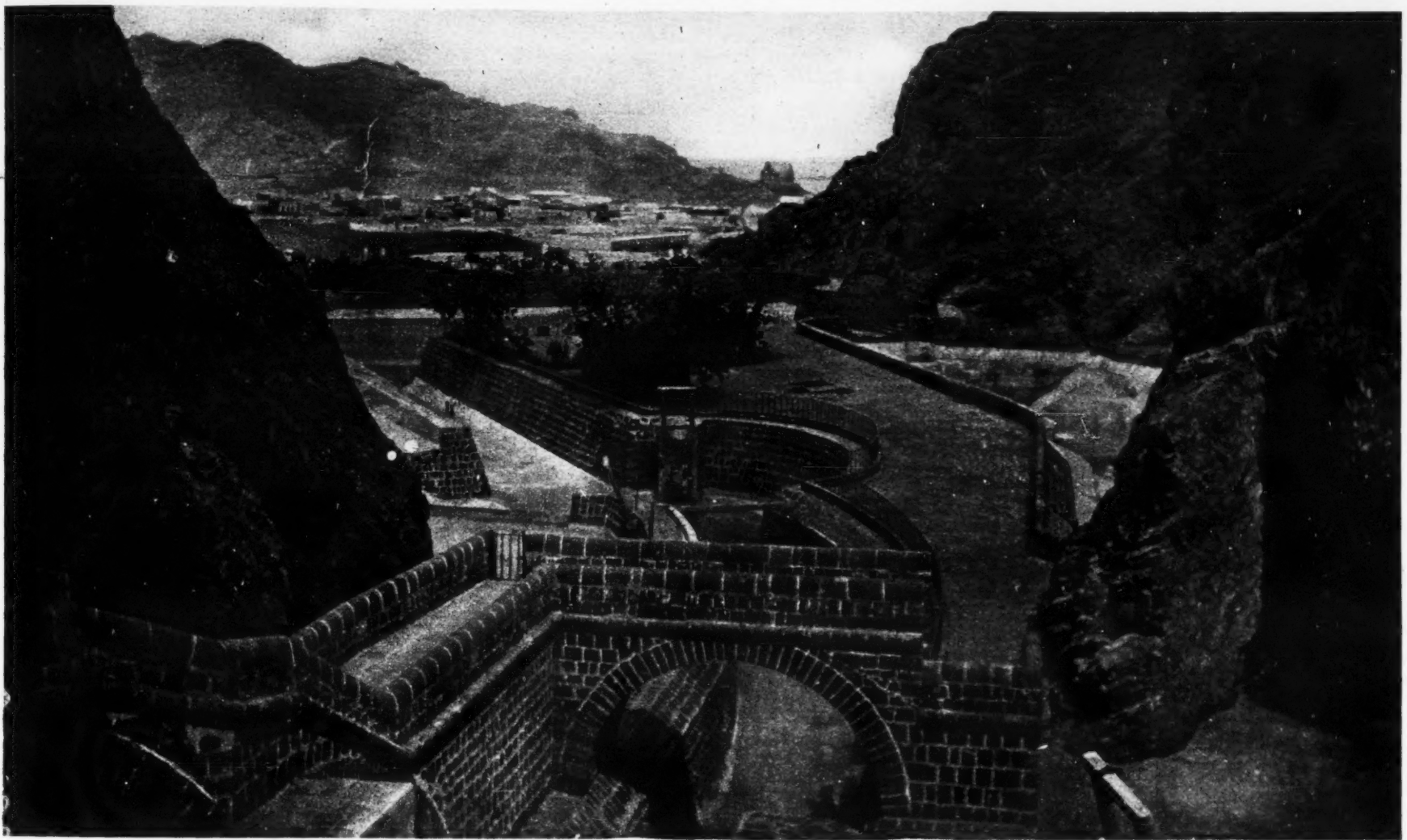
FIRST MAIL TO GERMANY PILED HIGH ON TRUCK LEAVING NEW YORK. INSERT SHOWS SPECIMEN MAIL BAG OF 4,000 SHIPPED TO HAMBURG.



THE RIVER CLYDE STRANDED AT GALLIPOLI; WHERE HUNDREDS OF THE TROOPS SHE CARRIED WERE SLAUGHTERED EARLY IN THE WAR.



# Ancient and Modern Examples of Engineering Work

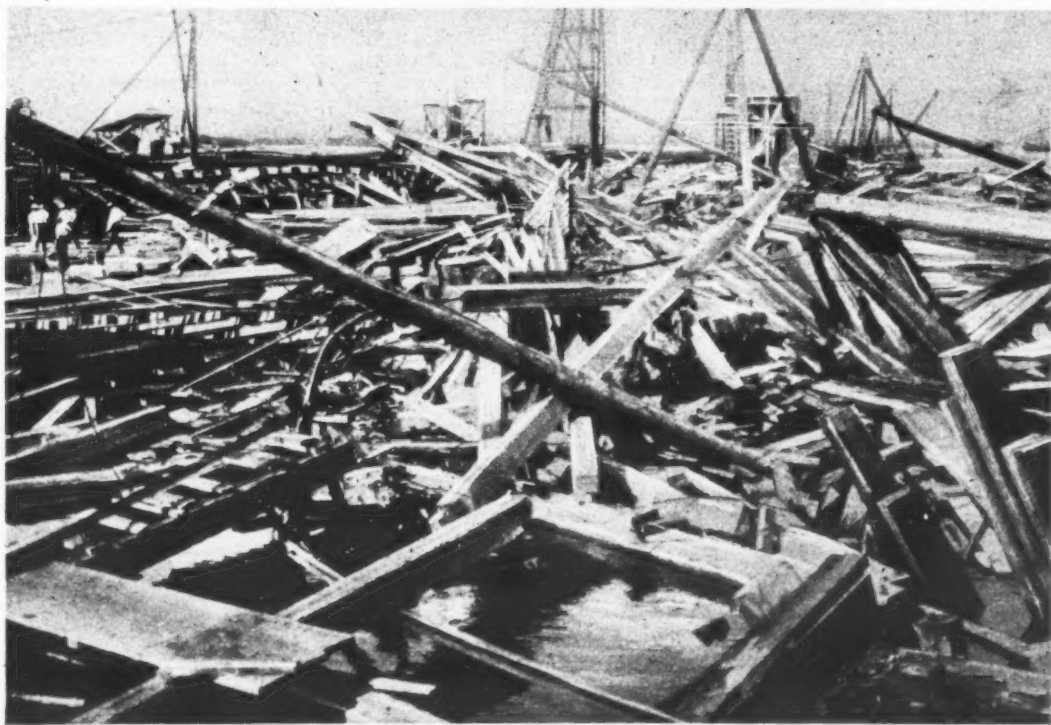


**WATER WORKS AT ADEN, ARABIA, CONSTRUCTED 3,000 B. C. AND CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE ANCIENT WORLD.** (© International Film Service.)

THE world has readily accorded primacy to the ancients in the realms of sculpture and painting, to the neglect sometimes of an acknowledgment of their great achievements in mechanical and civil engineering. Yet the olden peoples had their seven wonders of the world, the Pharos of Alexandria, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Pyramids, the Tomb of Mausolus, and the great Statue of Jupiter at Olympia. To these might well have been added the great system of water works at Aden, shown above, which has defied time for fifty centuries and is today in perfect condition.



**NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK AT PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, NOW NEARING COMPLETION.**



THE United States Navy is today the second in the world, being excelled only by that of Great Britain. So great are the interests that it has to guard in all parts of the world that the Government has recently formed two great fleets, one for the Pacific and the other for the Atlantic. The Pacific fleet left Hampton Roads, Virginia, on July 19 for San Francisco, where it will be reviewed, sometime in the present month, by the Secretary of the Navy. In view of the number and great size of many of the ships it has been necessary to construct at Hawaii, our ocean outpost, an immense dry dock capable of accommodating any of our present dreadnoughts and any that we are planning to construct for some years to come. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is the point selected for the great dry dock shown in accompanying pictures. The engineering difficulties have been great, and the first dock collapsed in 1913. The second one is now nearly completed and will be opened soon by Secretary Daniels. It is 1,001 feet long, 32½ feet deep from mean high water to keel blocks, and 114 feet wide at the bottom.

**COLLAPSE OF DRY DOCK AT PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, ON FEB. 19, 1913, AFTER FOUR YEARS OF LABOR AND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF EXPENDITURE.**

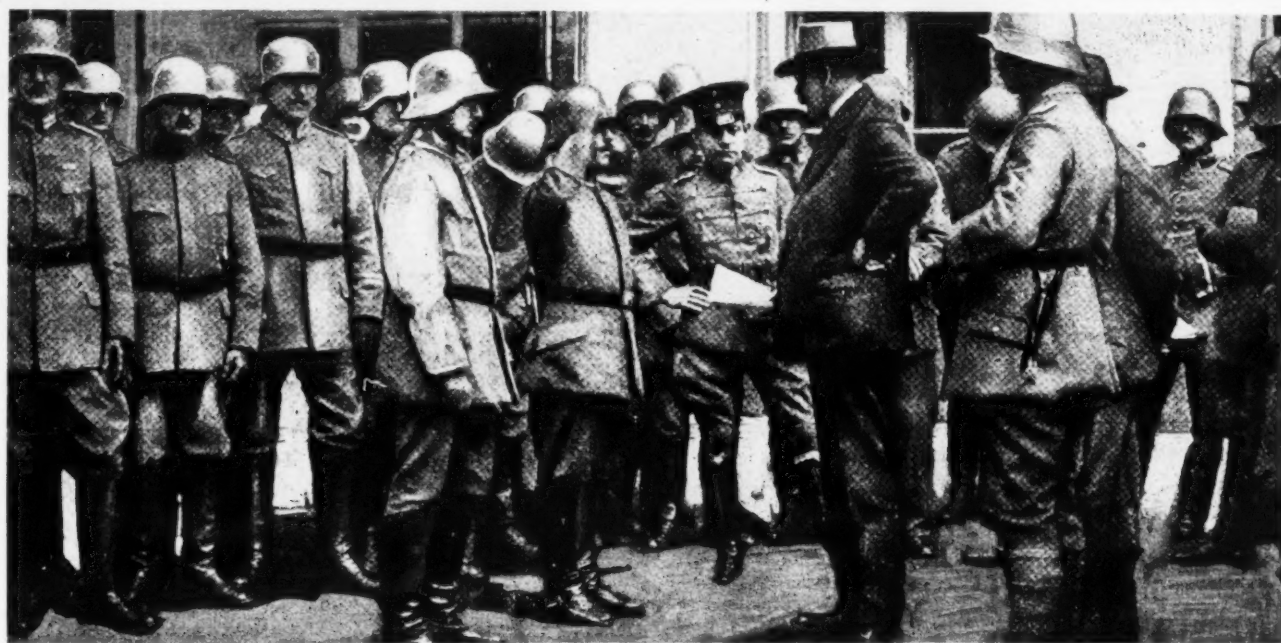
(© U. S. Naval Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



# Forces of Varying Types Organized in Germany



Uniform of new German organization, which is the same for both officers and men, the only distinction being the silver stripe worn on the officer's sleeve.



NOMINATION AND GREETING OF FIRST OFFICERS OF NEW FORCES BY MINISTER OF WAR NOSKE.

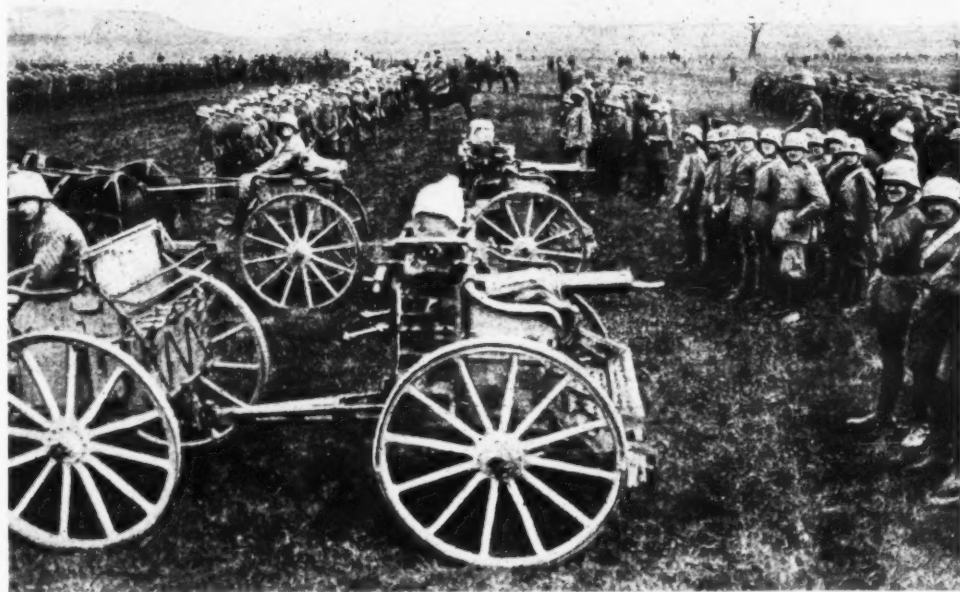


Colonel Reinhardt, founder of the Free Service Corps and commander of the Reinhardt Brigade.

Lieut. Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck of East African celebrity, leader of one of the Free Corps.



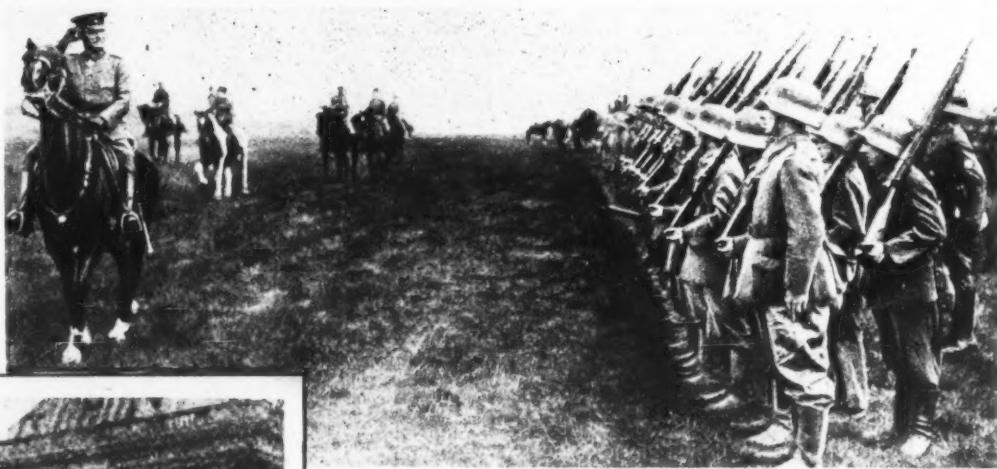
The defeat of Germany in the world war was supposed to mark the downfall of German militarism. The Ebert Government has signed the peace treaty, which provided that the German army should henceforth consist of 100,000 men. In view of this, some question has been aroused as to the meaning of the forces that are being raised in Germany for the alleged purpose of policing the country. New organizations now total 159,000 men; 17,000 militia in addition will make the aggregate about 176,000 men. All consist of mixed brigades and there are no regular army corps or divisions.



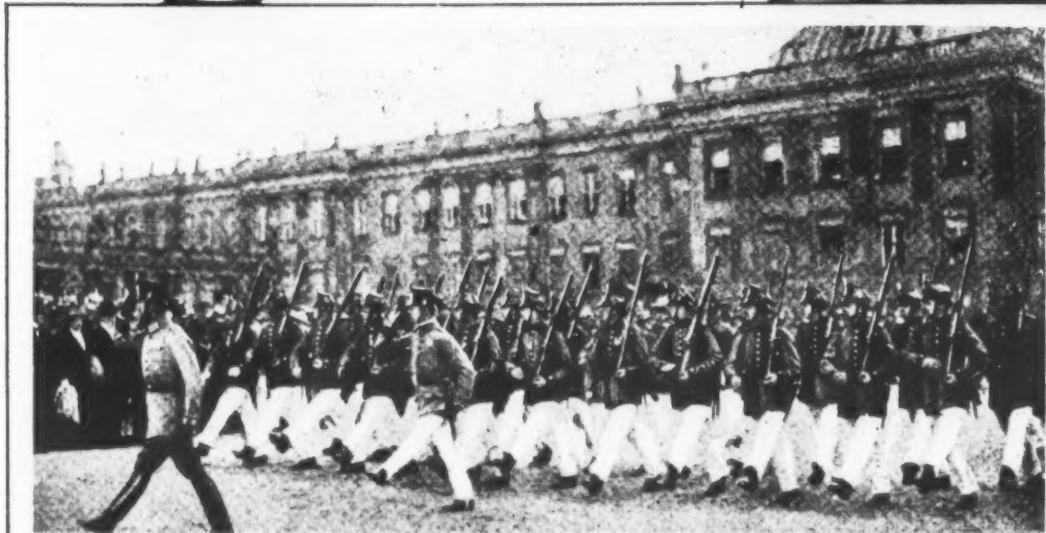
Troop parade just held on the famous Tempelhof Field, near Berlin, the first since 1914.



Count Dohna-Schlodien of raider Moewe fame, who has organized a Free Corps in Senne.



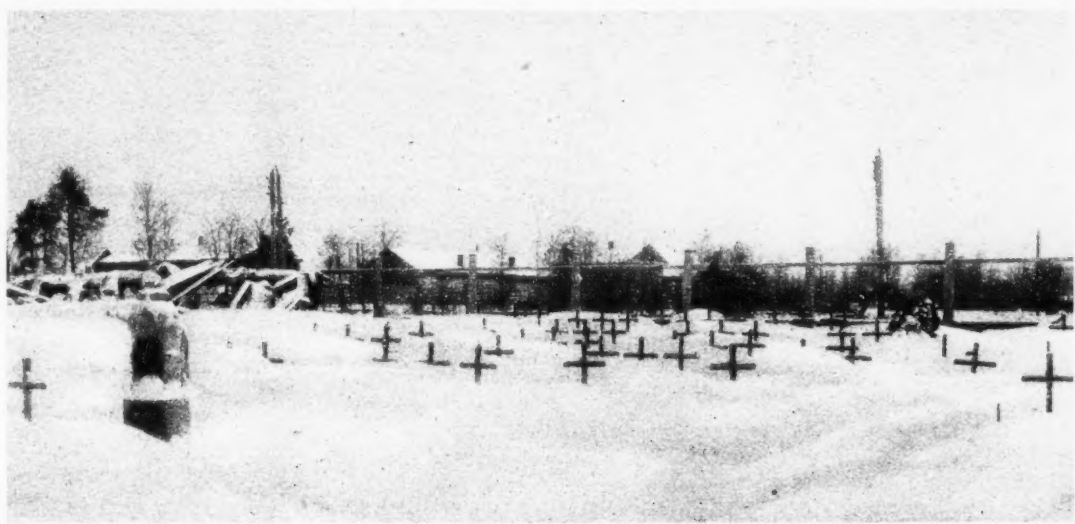
Review of the volunteer "Reinhardt" regiments by Lieut. Gen. von Oven. Some uneasiness has recently been expressed by the German papers as to the impression that would be made on the Entente by the apparent recrudescence of militarism in Germany.



The "goose step" is still in evidence in this recent parade of newly organized troops in the space before the ex-Kaiser's former palace at Potsdam, from the windows of which he had witnessed more impressive spectacles before the war.

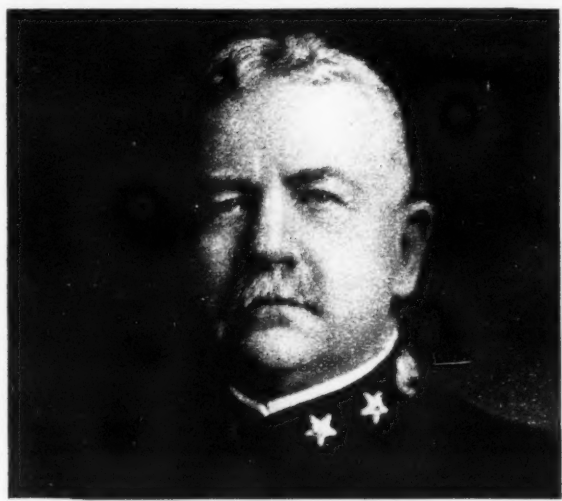


# Flashlights



SNOW-COVERED GRAVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE BLEAK ARCH-ANGEL DISTRICT OF RUSSIA. OUR TROOPS HAVE NOW BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THAT SECTOR.

(© American Red Cross.)

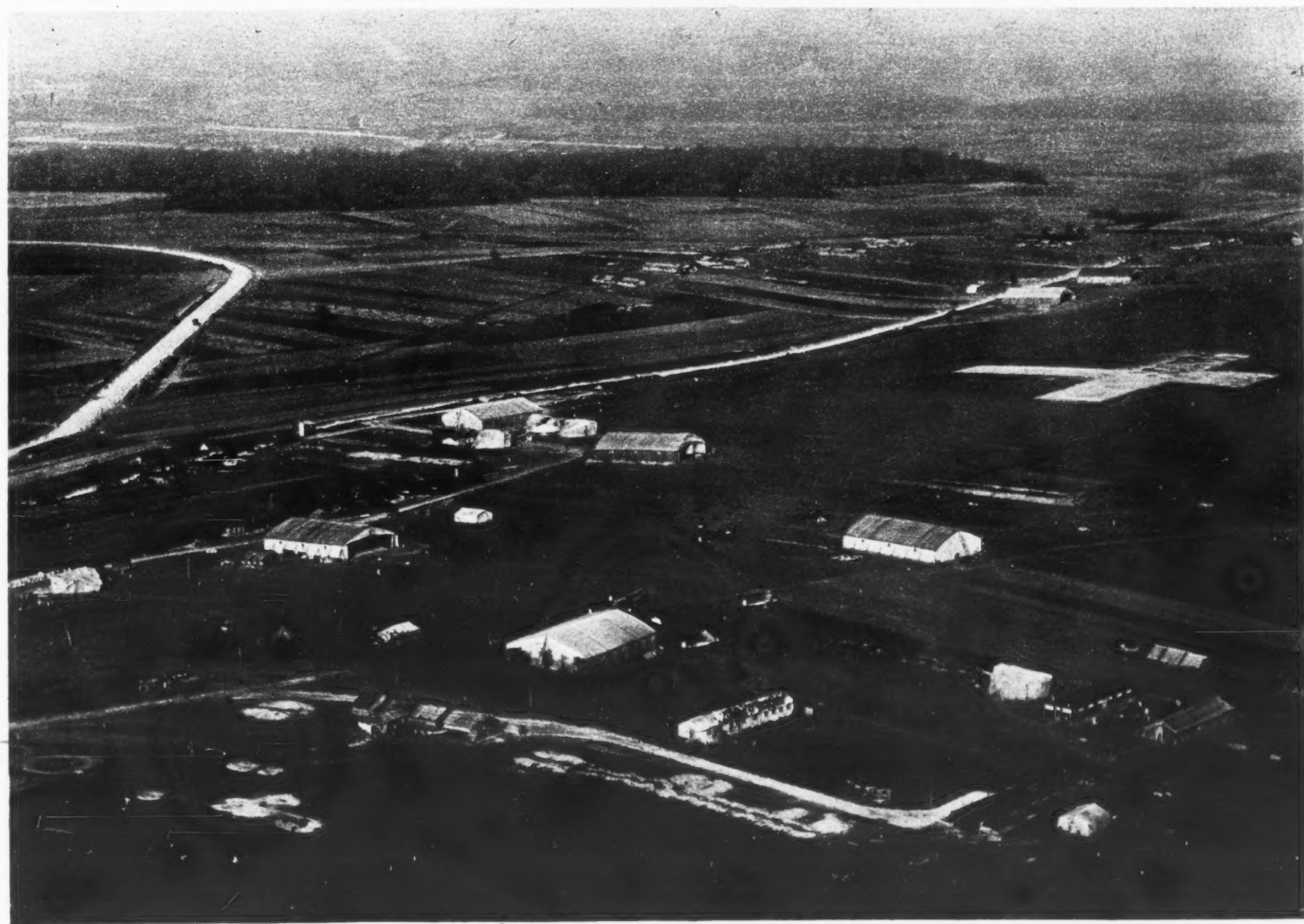


REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS WASHINGTON, Recently appointed as Chief of U. S. Bureau of Navigation, succeeding Rear Admiral Blue.



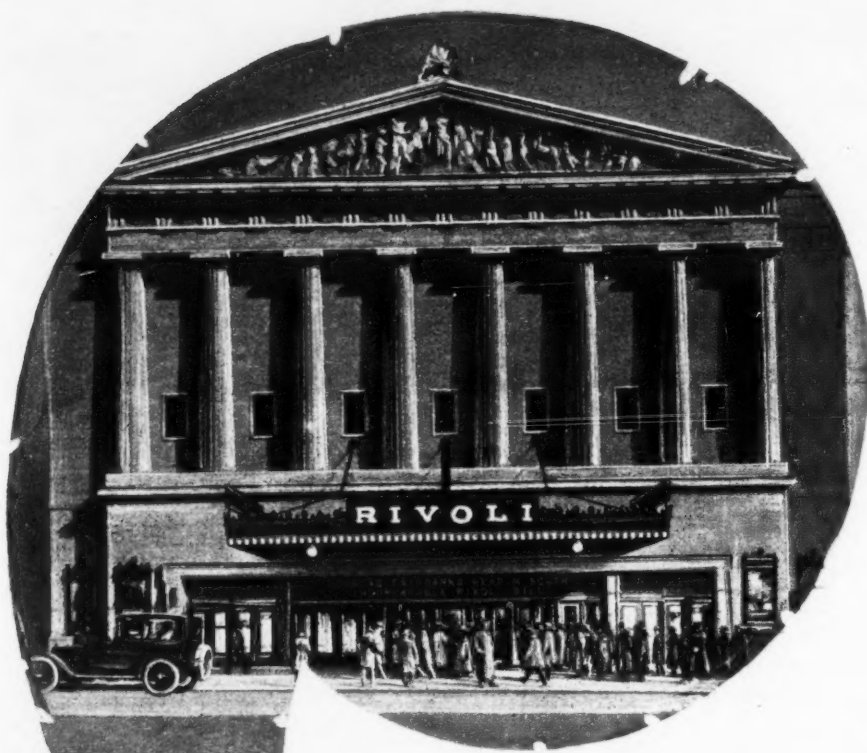
AUSTRIAN DELEGATES AT ST. GERMAIN. At the left is Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation. Above are Professor Lammasch (left) and Slatin Pasha, two of his colleagues.

(© U. S. Official.)



FLYING FIELD AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE 88TH AMERICAN AERO SQUADRON AT SOUILLY, FRANCE. THE CROSS IS DESIGNED TO SHOW AVIATORS THE LOCATION OF THE FIELD AND TO AID THEM IN MAKING A LANDING.





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